BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 108 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons
2nd July	"KASHGAR"	8,840
9th "	"KARMALA"	8,983
16th "	"DELTA" *	8,097
23rd "	"NARKUNDA"*	16,118
30th "	"MOREA"	10,890
6th Aug.	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
13th "	"NOVARA"	6,850
20th "	"MANTUA"*	10,902
27th "	"DEVANHA"	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA"	8,056
10th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
17th "	"A steamer	
24th "	"NALDERA"*	15,825
1st October	"CHINA"	7,952
8th "	"PLASS"	7,346
15th "	"MOREA"	10,890
22nd "	"MALWA"*	10,941
29th "	"DELTA"	8,097

* "DELTA" Through steamer from China calls Bombay for Mails only.

"MARKUNDA" "MANTUA" "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
6th July	"MANELA"	From Colombo to Straits & China.
20th "	"DUNERA"	To Colombo, Straits and China
26th August	"SOUDAN"*	To " " " "
	(* Through steamor from London)	
29th July	"NALDERA"	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August	"MALWA"	
23rd Spt.	"NARKUNDA"	
21st October	"MANTUA"	

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July "HUGHLI" Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	——
6th July	CHAKDARA	Busreh direct.
7th "	BAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
7th "	CHAKLA	Karachi direct.
15th "	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I sailings may be arranged with:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 161.
Telephone No. 1880.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	3rd July	14th July
Buaku Maru	....	12th July	24th July
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	23rd July	4th August
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	4th August	16th August

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru.	K. Takano.	6995	14th June	4th July
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	14th "
*Nichiyo Maru.	R. Oguri.	3357	2nd "	8th "
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4668	3rd "	11th "
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd "	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th "	2nd "
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st "	12th "
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th "

* This steamer calls at Tuticorin.

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

Esplanade East, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street,
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,55,75,50
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 4,88,78,88
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 3,81,11,40

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 28, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsie
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaee
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

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Agent.

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MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY,)
WITH THE
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Agency Applications Invited.

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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

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Secretary.

RAE & CO.
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or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
82, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Bogrie & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
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Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Goc. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare out-rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary	or	The Chief Agents
809, Bow Bazar,		D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.		1 Chowringhee
		Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

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WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,
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Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
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HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

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MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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M. S. HOUSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
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G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
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W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgule, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	85,00,000
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Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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Asst. Secretary, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office
Poona City Lahore.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

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as which to put up is the
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Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Horaby Road.

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f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,384 equals. £3,542,774.
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Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

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Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltervreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
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Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed. Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months arrear if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
C. NANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary pro tem.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIOSS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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A C9904

WANTED—A INSURANCE CLERK, Parsee or Native Christian, with not less than 10 years' experience of Fire Insurance business. Apply Box No. 5059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9890

WANTED—A CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER for Up-Country. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 5096, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9973

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT, qualified and experienced, for a Zemindary in Madura District. Good prospects. Apply by letter posting copies of diplomas and testimonials to PESTONJI D. PATEL, Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.
A R728

WANTED—A SECRETARY on Rs. 70-4-90 plus Rs. 10 bicycles allowance. Engineering qualifications necessary. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th July, 1921. (Sd.) REWACHAND, President Mirpurkhas Municipality.
A C9971

WANTED—ASSISTANT MATHEMATICS MASTER, either M.A. or B.A., L. T. Pay Rs. 100—10—200, or Graduate, Pay Rs 75—5—90—6—150, with gratuity. Experienced teachers preferred. Must be prepared to join by 15th July, 1921. Apply to the PRINCIPAL Sir Pratap High School, Jodhpur, Rajputana.
A R752

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER, who has worked in a sugar factory for "Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works. Educational qualifications will also be taken into consideration. B.Sc. man will have preference. Application must come to the undersigned with testimonials stating terms—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of the Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works, Padranna, Gorakhpore.
A C9874

WANTED—For the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, a SUPERINTENDENT, who can reside on the premises and devote his whole time to the Institution. One having experience in educational line or of having managed similar institutions preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the SECRETARY, 22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, enclosing testimonials, stating qualifications and experience with pay required.
A C9926

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A

WANTED—(1). An experienced and capable DRAUGHTSMAN for the charge of the drawing branch of the Deputy Director of Military Works Office, Western Command. Knowledge of estimating and keeping record of plans and drawings essential. Salary Rs. 100, per mensem consolidated chargeable to the temporary Establishment. (2). A Duftry on Rs. 30, per mensem consolidated on the temporary Establishment. He should have some knowledge of English, binding and filing. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MILITARY WORKS, Western Command, Karachi.
A C 9959

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE with Persian for Bansda High School. One with drawing preferred. Pay Rs. 60—8/2—100. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned on or before 15th July, 1921. J. H. ANJARIA, Head Master.
A C9984

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN English qualified PARSI ENGINEER, A.M.I.M.E., A.M.S.C.E., (London), just returned from London, having practical experience of twelve years in Mechanical and Civil Engineering with knowledge of electricity and having worked in England and South America, seeks a Post as an Engineer or Works Manager, anywhere. Apply to DALAL, 10, Main Street, Poona.
B E714

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—At Santa Cruz for High Class Hindoos, one block of five rooms. See personally after 3 p.m. DIVANJI c/o Framjee Sons and Co., Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road.
C R472

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM in Fort. Rent Rs. 50. Willing to be a subtenant also. Apply Box No. 5088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
D R718

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—By Foujdar Bros., Nagpur City, one Sale Agreement, re. Manganese Property, situated in Government Forest, Katangjhin, Balaghat, C. P.
R753

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A first class Rubber tyred four seater square shaped BROUGHAM. The carriage can be seen at the POONA MOTOR WORKS AND SERVICE CO., 19, Sassoon Road, Poona.
J C9952

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

FOR SALE—OVERLAND 4 with all accessories Run 3,000 miles carefully owner driven, now working better than NEW. Apply for price and other particulars to Mr. ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, Moti Bazar, Bombay.
J A R687

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINARY, Recently Received consignment of Brand new Tradles cuttings, Numberings, etc. Prices astonishingly low. Rare opportunity write to-day. TAPADIA & Co., 30, Picket Road, Balbadevi Bombay.
R742

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments of Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy courses are proceeding. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R727

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Surplus stock of tinned provisions, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Beer and Stout. Apply Box No. 6000, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N C9987

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST FINANCIER, three lakhs premier German Automobile Agency Cars already arrived. Address Box No. 5092, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R725

WANTED TO PURCHASE 10 shares of the Jupitar Life Assurance Co. Ltd., at the market price. Apply Box No. 6602, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R749

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEHEB LAC COMPANY LIMITED,—A sound investment for share and Agency. Apply to Hd. Office, 17, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(In corporated in England.)

SUBURBAN SERVICE TIME TABLE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 11th instant a new Suburban Service Time Table will be introduced.

For full particulars see sheet Time Table exhibited at stations or apply to the Station Masters, or the undersigned.

Bombay, 4th July, 1921.

I. W. STORES,
for Ag. General Traffic Manager.
C9954

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SHIVRAJ SANGIT MANDALI, LTD.

THE STATUTORY MEETING will be held at the Registered Office, Peerbhoy Mansions, Sandhurst Road, at 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

By order,
G. JAYANAND & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 5-7-21. R743

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGGN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Hastings Street, at 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1921, for the purpose of transacting the Ordinary general business of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 12th July both days inclusive.

BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 4th July, 1921.
d z z C 9978

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that old share of this Company bearing No. 1790 and standing in the name of Amratlal Mohanlal which was lost by the Shareholders has been exchanged at this Office, as intimated by the said Shareholder by a wrong party for new Share No. 35.

Any person who is in possession of the said new Share No. 35 or has any claim of whatsoever nature thereon is requested to surrender the said new Share No. 35 or put in his said claim at this office within one month from the date hereof at the expiration of which period a duplicate share No. 35 will be issued to the Shareholder Mr. AMRATLAL MOHANLAL, cancelling the original one.

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
73, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 6th July, 1921. R740

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE KESARISINGH KANAKMAL ELECRTIC SUPPLY AND WEAVING MILL CO. LTD. RATLAM.

NOTICE.

AS the resolutions submitted at the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-Holders of this Company held on the 2nd July, 1921, were passed by a majority overwhelmingly larger than the requisite majority, a second Extra-Ordinary General Meeting will be held on Wednesday the 20th July 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Ratlam, at 4 p.m., to confirm those resolutions.

By Order,
RAI BAHADUR SETH KESARISINGH,
Managing Agent.
Rutlam, D/4th July, 1921. C9960

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 28th day of June, 1921, a CALL of Rs. 15 per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 15 pershare on the Preference Shares of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 25th day of July, 1921, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above CALL is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 1st July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
1st July, 1921. C 9981

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the firm, ISHARDASS GORAKHRAM, carrying a business in Bombay, Kalbadevi Road, Post No. 2, has closed business on account of disputes, among its partners, and its Munims, Lakhmichand Ram Dial, Nand Lal Lakhmichand, have no authority to represent this firm in any way. Any person dealing with the Munims or other servants of the firm shall do so at his own risk, parties issuing this notice shall not be in any way responsible.

ISHARDASS DHARAMCHAND,
Partners of Ishardass Gorakhram,
through
DUNI CHAND, M.A., Vakil,
Amritsar.
C9955

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. S. C. P. MORRIS is no longer in the employ of the Alpha General Insurance Company, Ltd.

J. FLETCHER,
General Manager.
6th July, 1921. C9986

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Hastings Street, at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 15th July, 1921, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st July to the 15th July, both days inclusive.

BURN & COMPANY
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 1st July, 1921. C9977

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Clothing to Peons and other will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 21st day of July, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, 1921.
TA C 9979

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Iron and Steel will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 22nd day of July, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, 7th July, 1921.
TA C 9980

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

OF THE APOLLO MILLS, LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rupees 50,00,000 to Rupees 25,00,000 was on the 2nd day of July, 1921, presented to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice sitting in Chambers and is now pending, and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 12th day of August, 1921.

THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya,
Attorneys for the Apollo Mills, Ltd., and Reduced.
C9958

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PENTAMABAI, daughter of Palanti Appaya Nagayya, of Bombay, Komati Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date heerof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of the Bhandarwada Cross Lane and Bhandari Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 63 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 207, New No. 7521, Old Survey No. 41, New Survey No. 4835, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7558 and Street No. 3 and 23) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bhandarwada Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Bhandari Street aforesaid and on or towards the North by the house of Nagubai, widow, and on or towards the South by the house of Lal Pattall and which said premises were formerly occupied by Ramabai, widow of Sootar Dhanji Anandji and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1921.
DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9995

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL TYEB ABDOOL HOOSEIN, NANABHAI ABDUL HOOSEIN, HATAMBHOY ABDUL HOOSEIN and NOMANBHOY ABDUL HOOSEIN have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to the purchaser who is our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand into, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale by the vendors to our client are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land situate, lying and being at Sarang Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2005 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 181 and Street Nos. 81-85 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on the North by the property of Abdulabhoy Faizulabhoy, on the South by the charitable property of the mosque of Bhusani Mohalla on the East by a sweepers passage and on the West by Sarang Street aforesaid.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
C9981

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Sale of Union Cloth that was advertised to take place THIS DAY, Friday 8th inst. of The Controller (Sals) Surplus Government Stores and on account and at the risk of The Bombay Africa Trading Co. Ltd., is POSTPONED.

SALE OF CAMP KETTLES AND COVERS, JACK SPURS AND IRON BEDS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms No. 21, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, 8th July 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

A lot about 19,000 Camps Kettles and Covers.
A lot about 32,400 prs. Jack Spurs.
A lot about 1,400 Iron Beds.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days and goods must be removed from Government Store Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewri
The Sale will begun at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SALE OF CAMP KETTLES AND COVERS, JACK SPURS AND IRON BEDS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 8th July 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

A lot about 19,000 Camp Kettles and Covers.
A lot about 32,400 prs. Jack Spurs.
A lot about 1,400 Iron Beds.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days and goods must be removed from Government Store Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree.
The Sale will begin at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF EMPTY CRATES AND PACKING CASES.

Under instructions from the Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Wharf Hajee Bunder, Sewree the following goods:—

A large quantity of empty crates and packing cases.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SALVAGE OF THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MILLS, SUCH AS 36 GROUND FLOOR, CAST IRON COLUMNS LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOD, PARTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND A HEAP OF CAST IRON GUTTERS, AND BROKEN SCRAP IRON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Surveyers and Adjustors, on behalf of the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar, in the compound of The Bombay Woollen Mills the above goods, salved from the late fire that occurred there.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IRON SAFES, WITH STAND MADE BY ORDER.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 41, Esplanade Road, at their Auction Room, by the order of the parties concerned:—

Three big iron safes and four small iron safes, etc.

Safes on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERS BELONGS TO MESSRS. KESHULAL MONILAL AND CO.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at 41 Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' Office the following articles belonging to the above firm:—

Diamond Bracelet, Bangles, Collar Button, Ring, Ruby Ring, Pearl Mala, chain, gold and silver ornaments, etc.

Goods on view.

RICHARD AND READYMONEY.
Bombay, 7th July 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 10th day of July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Retreat", Bandra Hill, near the English Church, and next to the Tata's blocks, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, table hanging and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, old China ware and figures, fancy teapoys, card tables, easy chairs, writing tables, glass door show cases, book stands, books, brass double bedsteads, iron single cots, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat stands, ice box, meat safe, aluminium utensils, one large iron water tank, valuable garden pots and tubs, etc., etc., the property of W. Douglas Hall, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at, Portuguese Church Road on the premises the following.

The structure of property at Portuguese Church Road, acquired from Messrs. Pershotum M. Rothare and others.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE OPEN TIN SHED OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, opposite the College of Science.

One open tin shed of corrugated iron sheets, erected in the compound of the Prince of Wales Mpseum near the South East gate of the Museum compound for temporary purposes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, AND PEARL ORNAMENTS AND GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir S Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the Mortgagor the following:—

One box ivory gangifa, gold gilied tibetan figures of tara and mahadeove, old gold coins gold enamelled Dara, one lot of silver coins, gold bracelets, emerald pendents, pearl necklace, one ring with fine diamonds, ring with diamonds and rubies, long gold chain, one earring with pearl and diamond, one lot gold enamelled articles etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 881.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—
25 barrels amslel Pilsner Beer
2 cases rocking horses (Loys)
4 cases "Tea".
1 case motor parts.
8 electric hanging lamps.
By order of a Hindu gentleman.
One Broom Carrage with wire wheels and a white horse.
By the order of Ralli Bros.
Carriages, horses, cycles & Co.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND ON DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Abdoolabhoy Dharamsey and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomedalli Abduji Cinagan, Ahmedalli Lookmanji Bootwala, Hasanalli Badrudin Palanpurwala and Abdulalli Esufalli Mahuvawala and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of January, 1920, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned land viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being on the West side of Duncan Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,256 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2840 and 3008, New No. 9823, Old Survey No. 2/2481, 2/2140, 4405 and New Survey No. 3678 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Duncan Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the Stable Street on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Esufalli Gulamhoosein and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Khoja Karim Remji and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531 and 532 and Street Nos. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 and 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412 and 414.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July, 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

Small Motor Launch, Iron Beds, Iron Water Tanks of 400 Gallons, Old Timber, Derric Hydraulic, Ropes Steel Wire, New Boiler Tubes, New Copper Tubes of various sizes, Scrap Iron, Plate Iron, Old Copper Scraps Poiler ropes etc., etc. too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from The Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th July 1921, at 2-30 p.m. and the following days as may be necessary in the Compound of Government Dock Yard, Fort, Bombay. Sale will be subject to the approval of The Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay. Purchaser will have to pay fifty per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be re-sold if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to profit on such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Govt. Auctioneers.
71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 7th July 1921.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.
It effects an appreciable relief in a fore-night and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to—
KABIRAJ . K. SEN GUPTA.
20, Upper [illegible]ar Road. Calcutta. B.

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.
We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telegrams:- "GUNDISAN."
Telephone: No. 2411.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Very Last Chance To-night
to see the marvellously fascinating Alaskan Drama
"HUMAN DRIFTWOOD"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
Featuring the famous Stars
ROBERT WARWICK and
FRANCES NELSON.
a Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-night at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
Commencing Saturday Next!
Yet another beautiful Gem of the World Pictures Series
"GROUCH"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
The Story of a dainty Marquise pirated away by a band of Okfee settlers, featuring
MONTAGU-LOVE & DOROTHY GREEN

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
An amazing drama of the strangest character of the west.
His Mind will surprise you!
His cunning will stagger you!
His intrigue will astound you!
"THE KILLER"
A thriller from the powerful story of STEWART EDWARD WHITE
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
George B. Seitz
in
"VELVET FINGERS"
with
MARGUERITE COURTOT
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday 1, 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
Direction; Madan Theatres Ld,
FOR THE LAST TIME
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
ANITA STEWART
IN
"VIRTUOUS WIVES"
"VIRTUOUS WIVES"
Drama in 6 Reels.
Adapted from the 2,000,000 Edition Novel By Owen JOHNSON,
Is Your Married Life Happy?
Perhaps you are the Amy Forrester and perhaps your Hubby is an Andrew Forrester. They are the Young People who find Matrimony is like a keg of dynamite near a fire——
danger sparks always flying.
See modern Society's idea of your position
as a wife in
"VIRTUOUS WIVES"
A STORY OF REAL MARRIED LIFE
AND
A REVELATION FOR HUSBANDS.
TO-MORROW SAT 9th JULY
NORMA TALMADGE
"THE SAFETY CURTAIN."
A Realistic Story of Simla and Anglo-Indian Life.

THE EMPRESS
Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
The House for Thrilling Serias
START TO-DAY
To-day At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A PATHE SERIAL
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY DRAMA
A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreath Adventures.
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
IN FIFTEEN CHAPTURS
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful
JUANITA HANSEN
and
WARNER OLAND
Also
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
The World's Greatest Laugh-Raiser
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in his Latest Riot of Fun
"Behind the Screen"
IN 2 REELS

FRIDAY THE LAST DAY
of the First Week
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night the
OPENING 6 PARTS
of their Mighty, lightening serial
"The Lurking Peril"
featuring the popular Stars
GEORGE LARKIN
and
ANNE LUTHER.
It is a serial that has during the last three days crated a great furore in the city.
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD).

THE
MAJESTIC
Adventure! Sensation! Mystery!
Here is a serial of adventure that will make you tingle to the tune of it—sensational smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless and a thread of tantalizing mystery will grip you tight.
HIDDEN DANGERS
A VITAGRAPH SERIAL
Shows at, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Prices as Usual

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 6th July, 1921.

Futures at New York	July	11.80
	Oct.	12 50
	Jan	13 90

Liverpool, 5th July, 1921.

Cotton Daily. Mid. U.G.P.O.—	July	7 96
	Oct.	8.31
	Jan	8 46
	Mar.	8 5[illegible]

London, 6th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/3 5 16 dnwrd tdoy.
Bar Gold—	— 110/4 Firm
Bar Silver Spot—	— 36 7/16 dowrdtdoy.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 6th July, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 9/16
" Fine Trade Bill 2 m/st	6 1/8
" " 6 "	6 1/2

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	72 1/8
" Best English Selected C.	73
IN BLOCK	169 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July-Aug. Sellers	21/0
" Tone :— Steady	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	34/3
months July-Aug.	34/3
" Buyers; etc. sellers	
" Tone	

EXCHANGE.

London, 6th July, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 77
In Germany	281 00
In Italy	76 60
Bar Silver Spot Poor support Quiet and easy	36 1 4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	17 5
Christiania	26 35
Amsterdam	11.31
Switzerland	22.11
Belgium	17 23
Athens	5 75
[illegible] %	4 1/

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 6th July, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers—	—25
Do. Aug. sellers	—18-6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July, Sellers	—21-0
August Sellers	—19-6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	—21-3
Do. August Sellers	—19-9

TONE:—Very Steady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our correspondent.)

Bombay, July 7.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 325½ and after touching Rs. 326, advanced till Rs. 326 1/2. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 325 and Rs. 326 1/2, the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 326. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 326. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 323 and after touching Rs. 324 declined to Rs. 319 1/2 closing at Rs. 321½.

Our market, for ready cotton had a quiet tone yesterday. Japan shippers were buying high class cotton sparingly which local mills were not inclined to make any purchases at current prices. About 2,500 bails are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)
Bombay 7th July 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August		321 1/2
" " Bengal July		268
" " " September,		279
Fine Oomra July	"	314
" "	September	328

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, 7th July 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August,	325 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July,	269
Fully Good Bengal	September	279
Fine Oomra's	July,	317
" "	September,	332

SPOT QUOTATION.
Bombay, 7th July 1921

Description	Super-fine	F. Good	Good	
M.G. Bengal and Sind				
" Punjab	280	265	248	—
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	335	325	310	—
M.G. Central P. No. 1	365	355	340	—
M.G. Central P. No. 3	350	340	325	—
M.G. Broach	345	335	320	—
Southerns ?	—	—	350	340	325

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 45 hours ending 9 p. m. on 6th July, 1921.

Cotton	5,911	Bales.
Wheat	4,497	Qrs.
Linseed	5 103	"
Rape, etc.	38	"
Gingellyseed	86	"
Poppyseed	88	"
Groundnuts	788	"
Castorseed	327	"
Rice	789	"
Cynabellaes	Nil	"
Cottonseed	7,171	"
Manganese	Nil	"
Grain	3,410	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	336	"
Rajra	2,152	"
Gur	22,913	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 7th July, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/8
Bank Demand	1-3 8/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1-3 5/8
Nav. Demand	283
American Dollars	2.9
Hongkong Dollars	212
Shanghai	291
Japan	203
Singapore	183

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

7th July 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	33 2 0
Do.	1	35 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	36 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	85 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	90 0 0
Do.	2	92 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 7th July, 1921

	per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	93 0 0
Do.	1	91 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	100 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	100 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	100 0 0
Do.	2	93 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Patch tobe Joint		25 0 0
Copper English Bars		89 0 0
Brass-Bars		38 0 0
Lead		33 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations
Bazaar Rates
8 30 p. m. 7th July, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	72	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 80	72	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	73	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Teaseed, White 65-15	80	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-25	75	8	0
Teaseed, Gujar 50-50	70	8	0
Teaseed, Black	60	8	0
Poppyseed, White	13	0	0
Groundnuts	10	8	0
Mowraseed	7	12	0
Barley	50	0	0
Castorseed	82	8	0
Virar Cotton seeds Ready Delivery.	42	0	0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April May	—
Wheat June-July	—
Wheat Sept.	10 7 0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—
Linseed May	—
Linseed Sept.	17 3 0
Linseed Dec.	—
Rapeseed April-May	—
Rapeseed June-July	—
Teaseed Gujar 8515 Dec. Jan.	—
Teaseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—
Teaseed Gujar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	—

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

JULY 7.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 32-1.
Bars silver ready Rs. 96-7.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-3/32.
D. D. on Paris 290 Frcs.
3 M/st D. A. 320.
T. T. on Japan 204.
60 D/st D. P. 197.
American Cross rate dollars 3.71¼.
German Cross rate 280.
London Gold 110-4.
London Silver spot D 36-4.
London Silver Forward D. 36.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920 to 21 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 75.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 98-8.
3½ per cent. paper. 58-8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market was closed to-day.

Always
Keep it Handy
The antiseptic, soothing and healing properties of Doan's Ointment, render it invaluable for eczema, pimples, blackheads, blotches, or the various forms of piles. Its prompt application to scratches, cuts, abrasions and itching skin complaints brings quick relief. Always keep Doan's Ointment at hand for family use

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment.
Doan's Ointment stops the inflammation, avoids spreading and checks irritation. Children as well as adults may use this salve with safety. It suits the most sensitive skin and does not dry up or rub off too easily. If there are children about, Doan's Ointment becomes a daily need; it is a remedy for insect bites, stings, bruises and surface sores.
Doan's Ointment prevents mosquito bites. If a little is rubbed on the wrists or other exposed parts, no insect will approach the skin thus treated.
Doan's Ointment is especially recommended for itching piles and the various forms of eczema; often the first application is sufficient to stop irritation and, as its use is continued, the heat and inflammation disappear and the skin becomes clear and healthy.
Doan's Ointment is Re. 2 per tin; obtainable from all dealers.

MOTOR AUCTION
SATURDAY
JULY 9th at 3-30 p. m.
AT THE MOTOR MART OF
The Indian Automobile Co., Ltd.
310, LAMINGTON ROAD, (OFF. JACOB CIRCLE.)
85 Model Overland Touring.
16/20 H. P. BENZ Touring.
SUNBEAM Touring.
DODGE Taxi.
10-H. P. PILIAN 2 seater.
MAXWELL Touring.
GIRLING Delivery Van.
6-cylinder OAKLAND Touring.
OVERLAND Touring.
ARROL JOHNSTONE Touring.
10/12 MORRIS COWLY.
STOWER Touring.
16/20 2-seater NAPIER.
3½ ton FIAT LORRY.
16/20 NAPIER "Cabrolet".
12/16 WOLSELEY Touring.
10/12 4-cylinder De DION Touring.
40/60 H. P. HUDSON Touring.
8/10 H. P. De DION Touring.
20 H. P. BRISCOE Touring.
15 H P. FIAT Touring.
HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycle & Side Car.
ARIEL Motor Cycle & Side Car.
3½ H. P. TRIUMPH Motor Cycle.
7/9 H. P. INDIAN Motor Cycle & Side Car.
TAXI METERS, ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, HORNS Etc., etc.
Next Auction August 6th.
Entries close July 30th.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE
Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.
[illegible] should [illegible] other [illegible] would [illegible] on having [illegible] ROSE'S.

WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?

1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals
O. O. Mill Rs. 30/-) Packing and forwarding
Export Mill Rs. 28/-) extra.
No family rich or poor should be without one.
ENGINEER & Co. PYDHONIE, BOMBAY 3.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

LONDON LETTER.

COAL SETTLEMENT.

PRELUDE TO A FRESH TROUBLE.

OFFICIAL REPUDIATION OF IRISH REPRISALS.

(Through Hindustan News Service.)

LONDON, June 15.

It is extraordinarily difficult at this moment to write a news letter concerning English affairs. Industrially, we are in a whirlpool and it is impossible to predict whether we shall sink or swim in the end.

To-day the miners are balloting on the acceptance or refusal of the owners' terms. Financially these terms are a shade better than those offered at the beginning of the lockout. The graduation of the wage-cuts is slightly less steep. But the miners in accepting would lose practically everything for which they have been fighting. There would be no National Pool; no national standard rates of wages; no retention of the war wage principle (of payment for time lost through no fault of the workers); no flat rate increase and reductions. District rates and district negotiations even though they might come for ratification before a nominal "National Wages Board" would split up the miners' Federation as a fighting unit and effectively weaken its bargaining power. All of which the owners naturally hope will come to pass.

How the miners will vote is uncertain. Their Executive has decided that a two-thirds majority is necessary as a mandate for the continuance of the struggle, and has refused to issue any recommendation with the ballot papers. It is generally believed in well-informed labour circles, that while a majority of the miners will vote for a continuance of the fight, the minority will be greater than a third and the men will, therefore, return to work. It is, however, quite certain that they will, in that case, return in the worst possible honour and although the owners' terms stipulate that the "peace" shall last for fifteen months, it is generally predicted that if the miners own themselves beaten now a fresh trouble will occur long before the fifteen months have expired.

Govt. Decontrol of Wheat.

In agriculture, the other most important industry of this country, the news of the Government decontrol has fallen like a bombshell. As I mentioned last week, the Government proposes to repeat its legislation of the last year, to abolish the guaranteed minimum price for wheat to the farmers and at the same time to wipe out the legal minimum wage for arm workers. This decontrol is to take place after the coming harvest. But the agricultural workers, amongst whom amazing strides in organisation have lately been made, are already declaring that they are not quite such fools as to allow the enemy to choose his time in this bare-faced manner. The farmers—who talk of wage reductions ranging between 13 per cent. and 21 per cent. of the present minimum—can afford to face a strike of agriculturalists, once the harvest is garnered in. The men are urging their leaders not to wait for that time but to take immediate action. There is also a call for closer co-operation between the various unions which cater for agricultural workers.

Engineering Industry.

Yesterday, negotiations in the engineering industry looked on, and to-morrow will see a million and a half workers locked out to secure wage reductions in that industry. The employers have proposed successive cuts of 3 s., one to take effect at once and one in July and one in September. Thorne's leaders have offered to recommend the acceptance of the first two cuts, and have asked for time to take a ballot, but the employers have refused. A still more striking instance of obduracy on the part of employers has been shown by the tramway bosses. Some months ago the men demanded 12s. a week increase. The demand was submitted to a Court of Enquiry set up under the Industrial Courts Act. Its findings were published in March, and while rejecting the demand for an increase, the Court recommended that existing wage standards should be stabilised until December, 1921. These findings have been completely ignored by the employers, who state that they intend that wages shall come down long before December. This flouting of the recommendations of the Court by the employers, when they believe themselves in a strong position, simply increases the general distrust of labour towards all Arbitration. The coal Commission (which proved the miners' case up to the hilt) proved an expensive farce. The Industrial Courts are clearly no better. Labour has no alternative but a straight fight with capital, and so far capital has generally chosen the ground and the weapons.

Cotton Industry.

The position as regards cotton is still one of deadlock. The employers demand wage reductions of 4s. 5d. in the £; the operatives offer to accept 3/6 in the £. They have further offered to accept arbitration with regard to the difference of 11d.; arbitration involves enquiry into the state of the trade and this the employers absolutely negative. Negotiations are still in process, but the outlook is not hopeful.

In the woolen industry the Industrial Council, as a result of arbitration, has reached an agreement for a wages out of 18.41 per cent. (as against 32.66 per cent. demanded by the employers). This settlement has to be presented to the constitution of both sides for ratification. It represents a drop of 13 to 14 in wages instead of the 12/6 per cent. reduction proposed by the employers.

Other fresh attacks on wages are being made in the printing trade and on the gas workers. This concerned attack on all wages was predicted by the "Daily Herald" over twelve months ago, and accounted by the rest of the press as sheer alarmism, calculated to stir up discontent.

Tariff Reform.

Parliament has concerned itself this week mainly with the Safeguarding of Industries discussion—a proposed instalment of Tariff Reform which pleases nobody, being anathema to the Free Traders and too mild to please the full blown Tariff Reformers. The Coalition Liberals (and ex-free traders) have been found in the ridiculous position of defending the Government's proposals on the ground that they would be largely inoperative.

The Coalition's position in the country grows weaker daily. At the beginning of last week an anti-government candidate was elected for St. George's, Westminster-hitherto regarded as a safe tory seat. The successful candidate Mr. Erskine, took his stand on the Anti-Waste cry, and his election does not, of course, strengthen the Labour-Liberal opposition, but it is distinctly weakening to the Government. Hard upon that defeat came the success of Halls, the Labour candidate in the Heywood election, where in 1918 the Coalition majority was nearly 7500. The fight on this occasion was a three cornered one, and the figures were as follow:

Hall (Labour) 13,480.
England (Co.-Lib) 13,126.
Pickstone (Indep-Lib) 5,671.

So that the anti-Government majority was actually 5,976.

Agricultural Policy.

By its announcement regarding agricultural policy the Government has further weakened its hold in the country. The abolition of the minimum wage for farm workers is bound to lose it a considerable number of votes; and it has also alienated certain sections of the farmers, as, relying on the guaranteed price for wheat, which was to hold good for at least four years many farmers incurred capital expenditure over which they would otherwise have hesitated. In this connection it must be remembered that the industrial north has always been the stronghold of Liberalism (and is now becoming that of Labour), whereas the agricultural south has voted solidly tory for generations.

The Government's policy is therefore, none too popular in the House, where members for country districts fear that their previously "safe" seats are being endangered. In addition to this, considerable resentment is beginning to be felt over the way in which the Ministry treats the House, and a large number of Coalition members have pledged themselves to vote against the Government when next they are asked to authorise expenditure which has already in fact taken place—an attempt to reassert Parliamentary control of the purse, (a little matter, over which in the past, we had a long Civil War and a King lost his head.)

Ireland.

Events in Ireland follow the usual course. The policy of Official reprisals has at last been repudiated. This, however, is not to say that the business down of house property will in future be done "on military grounds only." As they refuse to define "military grounds" we are not, perhaps much further forward. In the meantime more troops are being sent to Ireland, whilst on the other side the I. R. A., are said to be preparing for a further six months' campaign. The fight between Labour and Capital in this country makes it very difficult to arouse interest and indignation over the happenings in Ireland.

The Government has solemnly issued a White Paper giving the "draft of the treaty between the Russian Soviet Republic and the Irish Republic." The "document", even if genuine, is clearly a mere suggestion of some Irish in America. Someone, with Sinn Fein sympathies in New York, thought it would be a good idea if the Russian and Irish Republics should mutually agree to support each [illegible] in the demand for "recognition," [illegible] exert influence to prevent the shipment of munitions to be used against [illegible] country, should enter into direct [illegible] and so on. The idea was a [illegible] with certain unofficial R[illegible]. And that is the whole st[illegible] is palpably crude and a[illegible] Russian Government deni[illegible] of it. But it has made a pretty English consumption and doubtless who find it to their interest to credence, will continue to do so.

Foreign News Items.

Herr Frederick Kuh. The [illegible] Herald" correspondent in Vienna, [illegible] June 12. Colonel Gosset, who recently led the Allied troops and Austrian police in an insolent raid on the Wholesale Cooperative Union here in the hope of finding weapons belonging to the workers, is, I understand, to be recalled by the British Government. Colonel Gosset, who is the British representative in the Allied Military Control Commission in Austria, has achieved notoriety by his tenderness for the British reactionaries. His immediate recall is due to the fiery protest by the Socialist party, which greeted his offensive against the Cooperative. Prior to the raid Col. Gosset approached the Austrian Government, and stated that he possessed information that 40,000 rifles were concealed in the building "for eventual use in the formation of a Red Guard." Col. Gosset's informant, or misinformant, was a certain Erich Deutch, a known agent of the Hausburg Group. The fact that a British Military expert expected to find enough weapons for two army corps in the little Cooperative bakery has provided some comic relief to a rather grim episode. June 13.—In denying the "Daily Herald's" report of the note recently delivered to Hungary by the Supreme Council, demanding the resignation of Horthy and other far-reaching changes in Government, the Paris "Temps" acted too hastily. Further information, which I have just received from a responsible official in the Hungarian Foreign Office, confirms my original message in every important respect. My informant adds that in its formal note to the Magyar Government the Supreme Council merely announced that the Allied Reparations Commission would assume its duties in Budapest towards the end of June. This court announcement was, however, accompanied by a covering note which declares explicitly that before the Commission could devote its powers to the interests of Hungary, the Budapest rulers would be constrained to force Horty to resign.

Murder of Socialist Leader.

The "Daily Herald" correspondent in Berlin writes:—

June 12.—The murder of Herr Gareis, the Bavarian Independent Socialist Leader, has caused a revulsion of *bourgeois* feeling against the Chauvinist and capitalist reaction. Unfortunately the proletarian parties, as usual, fail to find a common ground of action to take advantage of the public sentiment in order to stem the reactionary tide. Meanwhile Herr Kahr, the Bavarian Premier, while expressing great sorrow at the murder, continues repressive measures, forbidding workmen's public assemblies and suppressing the "Kampf," an independent Socialist newspaper. Here Gareis' murder is regarded as one incident in the plot for a *coup d'etat*. The Civil Guards (which it now seems, will give up only 50,000 rifles, instead of 250,000, and is, moreover, buying sporting rifles) and the Self-Defence force in Upper Silesia, were both, it is claimed to be used in the move. Throughout Germany the campaign for reduction of wages goes on, chiefly by means of lock-outs through which it is hoped that the workmen will be driven to desperation and will then be shot down by the military. All these facts go to forge the chain which leads even fairly moderate Rights Socialists to conclude that Garei's murder is the culminating provocation by reaction.

"Black Hundreds" Russian Congress.

June 13.—There are many sinister conjectures concerning the conclusions reached by the so-called "Black Hundreds" Russian Congress at Reichenhall, which has just ended. It is stated on authority that a very high personage in the German Foreign Office arranged the *visas* for over 300 counter-revolutionary delegates to the Congress. Ordinary Russians cannot get into Germany without the greatest difficulty, but when it is a question of a monarchist congress things are made quite easy for generals and counts and former captains of Russian Industry. Also the money supplied for the expenses of the Congress seems to be of rather mysterious origin. When the facts come to light there will probably be a very serious scandal. It is reported that after lengthy balloting the Grand Duke, Dmitri Pavlovitch, was the favourite candidate for the throne. The formal conclusions of the Congress are kept secret; but it is quite well known that they included an agreement to help Semenoff in the far east and to support the policy of sending the Wrangel Army with Japanese aid to Vladivostock.

MAULANA ARIFF HASVI ARRESTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 5.

Maulana Ariff Hasvi, Secretary, Delhi Khilafat Committee, a staunch Congress worker, has been arrested to-day by the Muttra police under Section 124A for his having made a speech in Muttra District. Great commotion prevails in the city. His trial will be held at Muttra.

ARREST CAUSES SENSATION.

The Secretary of the Dist. Congress Committee, Delhi wires under date July 6:—

Maulana Arif Haswi, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Delhi, was arrested under section 124A last night. I Interviewed the Maulana in the lock-up he was exceedingly cheerful in spite of the very poor health due to overstrain on account of excessive Congress and Khilafat work. He asked me to convey to his fellow countrymen and coreligionists that his only anxiety was for the work he was trying to do. He felt absolutely confident that regardless of the number and nature of casualties on the way, his brothers would march up to the goal. If convicted he was sure to be one of those proud servants of their country and religion, who would be set at liberty by the officers of the new Swaraj regime.

The arrest has caused great sensation throughout Delhi and the people are visiting him in hundreds. But for the non-violent nature of the great movement their intense love for the Maulana could hardly be expected to keep them as orderly and peaceful as they were to-day. He was produced before the District Magistrate in the morning and it is said will be taken to Muttra this evening to be tried there.

THE MAULANA CONGRATULATED.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Delhi, wires under date July 7:—

The citizens of Delhi assembled in a huge meeting last night unanimously passed a resolution congratulating Maulana Arif Haswi for his arrest as the outcome of his selfless devotion to the cause of country and religion.

SENT TO MUTTRA.

(From our Correspondent)

DELHI, July 6.

Maulana Ariff, Secretary of the Provincial Khilafat Committee was arrested at his residence last night, by the Muttra police, under a non-bailable warrant, issued by the Muttra authorities, and was sent to Muttra this morning. It is believed the arrest was for sedition.

On information received by police, Mr. Glascock, Senior Supdt. of Police, with Police Superintendent C.I.D., and Deputy Commissioner with a posse of the police force including Sergeants Hine and Aldridge raided on suspicion the dwelling of two cocaine sellers near Ajmer Gate on the night of the 4th instant and arrested five men under the Excise Act.

SURAT NEWS.

A CO-OPERATOR'S VIOLENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 30.

Non-violent Non-Cooperation has conspicuously shown its efficacy and the violent non-cooperation has barely manifested itself in the district of Surat.

In the Bardoli taluka of the district, a village named Varad, some five miles distant from the taluka station, has been showing an into remarkable progress in the N-C-O programme. The village consists of nearly 2,000 souls of whom some 600 enrolled themselves as members of the Congress and set to work 150 charkhas gave a fair quota to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and started a national school after almost emptying the Government school. This rapid and remarkable progress was solely due to the energy of the headmaster of the Rashtriya school who did also the temperance work. This was perhaps too much. The village worthies, cooperating with the Government could hardly tolerate this unimpeded success. They were looking out for an opportunity to soundly thrash the indefatigable headmaster of the Rashtriya school and if possible to gag him once for all by their violent methods. One toddy and liquor shop keeper of the village seems to be working with the Patel (headman of the village, who is reported to have promised the authorities to get the people to do away with the Rashtriya school. This shop-keeper on the 25th June got his long-sought opportunity. He took the help of some 7 or 8 Dublas who waylaid the headmaster at 7 p.m. on the day and belaboured him to their heart's content until the poor man became unconscious and left him entirely naked and transferring all the clothes and their contents viz., one watch and some cash. The Patel of the village did not make inquiries, perhaps because he was not referred to by the non-violent non-cooperator headmaster. On hearing about this violence to the non violent workers some of the Surat non-cooperators Doctor Ghia and Messrs. Ratilal and Kuverji, hurried to the village and as it now seems evident, averted another Malegaon tragedy.

HEAD-MASTER WOULD NOT RETALIATE.

A meeting was held on the 26th evening where the Patel was also present to confess his criminal negligience about the matter. The people were so much excited that the Parsi in question and his associates were to be retaliated upon, but the spirit of non-violence prevailed and only social boycott of these culprits was resolved upon chiefly owing to the desire of the victimised headmaster who did not at all wish to retaliate in spite of the severe attack with bamboo sticks and loot of his clothes, cash and watch.

As a result, however, of this brutal attack, the work of hastening Swaraj, is taken up in right earnest by others who were till now hesitating. The teachers of the village Government school are said to have tendered resignation of their services and have offered their services free of charge to the local Rashtriya school. And it seems as a protest some two hundred volunteers from the Bardoli Taluka are said to have come forward to do picketing work in the city of Surat.

By the time that this is in print the Parsi in question is likely to apologise and if he does his apology is going to be accepted by the headmaster and others.

WILL VIOLENT CO-OPERATORS BE PUNISHED?

It is not yet known whether the Guardians of law and peace have done anything in the matter or whether any peace-loving propagandists from among anti-non-cooperationists are likely to come forward to get their violent co-operators punished. But the workers here do not care what they may do or may not do. They are going on with their unselfish and self-imposed task. They have already collected more than one lac of rupees the quota of Surat to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. To-day being the last day of collection they meet in the Tilak Maidan and are likely to announce that they have won and the scoffers have lost. It is said the non-co-operators are not going to give one lac as they will not give any cipher in their figure and for that reason they will tender Rs. 1,11,111 as their humble quota to the Swaraj Fund.

"A TRUE SATI."

On the 30th June there occurred at Abu Road the case of a true sati. Pandit Kalka Prasad Bhambi, M.A., aged 26, had been suffering from chronic dysentery for some months. About the noon of June 30 his condition began to grow serious. Seeing this, his wife Saubhagwati, aged 23, did her toilette and dressed herself in a scarlet-coloured sari, took her seat by the bed of her departing lord and kept on fanning him. At seven in the evening, Pandit Kalka Prasad breathed his last, and after he was laid on the ground, Saubhagwati fell on his vacant bed and fainted.

After an hour and a half she rose and taking all the best bed-sheets, she calmly prepared a bed on which she had him laid, and herself sat down by his head and again began to fan and caress the body. All this time she did neither grieve nor shed a tear but calmly consoled her mother-in-law, sister in-law and other mourning relatives. At last at 2 a.m. she lay herself down on the left of her lord and fainted away, never to wake again, and joined her departed lord. The tragic news flashed like lightning throughout the whole town and hundreds of people began to flock to have a "Darshan" of the devoted Sati. People carried the couple to the bed of the Kharadi where on one bier they were committed to the lap of ever purifying flames.

A Bangalore message of July 6, says with a view to correct certain press comments about the recent popular representations to Government for appointing non-official members to the Mysore Executive Council and affording the Representative Assembly the privilege of moving and passing resolutions, an official note issued intimates Government's readiness to submit recommendations to His Highness Maharaja.—(A. P.).

PURCHASE OF STORES.

GRAVE INJUSTICE TO INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Thomas Holland, who vited the Indian Merchants' Chamber last Thursday, offered a very halting apologia, in reply to the grave allegations contained in the speech of Mr. Lalji Naranji, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

They raised two very grave allegations, against the powers, that control the finan[illegible]

Mr. Kelly urging in the House of Commons, "the inadvisability in Imperial interests of giving Indian State Railways' orders to foreign companies who owing to exchange conditions could quote lower prices", and Mr. Montagu replying that the purchase of stores for the Indian Railways was under the control of Sir W. Meyer and that "his policy was to give full weight to the considerations urged by Mr. Kelly." The second complaint was that Mr. Montagu stated in Parliament that—"the prospectus of the Indian sterling loan stated that the entire proceeds would be spent in England and that therefore no part of the proceeds would be spent abroad."

The merchants reasonably complain that this means that India must buy in England, although prices in England may be 25 to 30 per cent. higher than Belgium or Germany.

How does Sir Thomas dispose of the two serious allegations? He gives a round-about explanation for the first, but he has not a word to say about the second, which means that he confesses the force of the second allegation. In the first place he says that Reuter is unreliable—because he fastened on the Prime Minister the attack on India's credit in the Commercial World, whereas the real culprit was an Under-Secretary to the Government. Even an Under-Secretary ought to have considered many times, before making grave allegations on the commercial morality of India. But that apart, why should every other telegram be not believed, because Reuter erred on a particular occasion. At the very time when Sir Thomas fought shy of the complaint based on grave news in a Reuter's cable affecting millions of India's money, he quotes another telegram of the same agency saying that an order was placed in America instead of in Scotland! Is he so enamoured of Reuter's reliability so soon? But, what of Mr. Kelly being assured of "full weight" being given to the considerations urged by him. What does that mean? That means, that as far as possible orders for Indian stores shall be placed with British manufacturers, even at a cost highe by 25 to 30 per cent., than that charged by the manufacturers of other countries. Sir T. Holland seems to be in doubt about the higher cost. Mr. Kelly's question makes it plain that outsiders quote much lower rates owing to the present exchange conditions. But, still the Director of Commerce and Industries persists in his doubts! Only last Saturday a Reuter telegram announced that Belgium was ready to give delivery in British ports "crown bars" at the rate of £9 15s. a ton, whereas the rate in England was £16 a ton!

This means 62½ per cent. more price. Now £7,000,000 Rupee Loan is to be spent *wholly* in Britain. That means about 11 crores rupees (at the present exchange rate) *must be* purchased in Britain! That means:—

(1) A net burden on India of Rs. 3 crores 30 lakhs, counting the higher price in Britain at 30 per cent. only.

(2) A higher rate of interest 7 per cent., when money is available in India at 6 per cent., that is an additional burden of Rs. 11 lakhs *every year* on poor India.

It must also be clear that India is bound hand and foot, with regard to the loan without consent being taken either of the Indian Legislatures or of the people, in this "new era"—when Government is calling aloud for "cooperation", at the same time laying crushing financial burdens on the starving millions of India, to benefit British capitalists. Still, Sir, Sir T. Holland is aghast at the mention of "flouting Indian opinion" with regard to this matter! —Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

The Mhow public have contributed Rs. 3,200 towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The *Seva-Samiti* volunteers are vigorously enlisting Congress Members.

A long official communique reports the latest developments in the various parts of the North-West Frontier in Waziristan. (Mahsud).

The Director of Civil Supplies writes:—"As the result of measures taken by the Oil Companies to increase the petrol supply, 387,113 gallons petrol have been imported into Bombay in June as compared with 270,004 gallons in May."

A special horse show was opened on Tuesday at Bangalore in the Assault-at-Arms enclosure when a good variety of breeds were exhibited.—(A. P.).

Pending the appointment by His Majesty of a successor to Sir John Wallis as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, it is understood, Hon. Sir William Ayling will act as Chief Justice.—(A. P.).

Continued from Column 6.

such a service? Is it fair, meticulously to search out for some stray words or actions of his, so as to cavil at him, who is so wise and good, so loving and so strong?

I have said my say. I have uttered what I have been brooding over in my mind, night and day. To repeat, in summary, what I have said.—There is no reason at all, why, if you are a non-cooperator, you may not show to your heart's content, love and friendship to your enemies. You will not be prevented by any one from doing this. But, ye learned English-speaking products of our modern Universities, I beseech you not to stain your hands by co-operation with *Evil*. If you do not lend your ears to these words of mine, written from my seclusion, you will have to meet a day of judgment that will inevitably follow. May God preserve even the worst foes of the motherland from such a calamity as that!

WHAT IS NON-CO-OPERATION?

BY DWIJENDRANATH TAGORE.

(A FREE TRANSLATION.)

If we answer, first of all, the question, "What is co-operation?" then afterwards it may not be difficult to understand the further question, "What is non-cooperation?"

The dictionary meaning of 'cooperation,' i.e., the helping of one another in a common cause, —is well known to all. But such a definition may be interpreted in many different ways, by different peoples, and it seems to me best to follow the track marked out by our rulers, who have made themselves the disposers of our destinies. Let us see what 'co-operation' means to them.

If a person refuses to accept coins made in the Government mint, and tries instead to circulate those made in his own private house, we brand this as an act of presumption. In the same manner, if any one refuses to accept the meaning of 'Co-operation' which is put into circulation by our political rulers, we should regard this as mental arrogance. It is not really necessary to point out in detail what these rulers of ours mean by 'Co-operation', but if we want an illustration, the following will serve:—

When the Partition of Bengal was brought about by legislation, the people of this Province made humble petition, with folded hands and on bended knees, But the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, turned a deaf ear to all our prayer; and this raised a storm of protest. Then, a remedy far worse than the disease, was invented. Our rulers, in order to hide their despotic measures from the world's eye dressed up a puppet show, in the form of Legislative Councils, in which a few platform orators have been invited to 'co-operate.' Our rulers believe, that, by doing so, they have placed us under an eternal debt of gratitude. But, in reality, they have only added insult to injury. These Councils cling to us now, and threaten to choke us, like the old man in the story of Sinbad the sailor. If any proof were needed, we have only to consider what happened, when these legislative councillors protested against the Rawlatt Act. They received nothing but unspeakable insults in return. That is what our rulers meant by 'co-operation.' It was of the type of the fond embraces of Dhritarashtra who crushed to atoms, in his arms, even the iron mould of Bhimasena.

If this is the meaning of 'Co-operation' according to our English rulers, then it is no very difficult matter to understand what 'Non-cooperation' means to us. We shall never accept, even if it costs us our lives to refuse it, anything that will bring evil upon our country. That is 'Non-Cooperation.'

Though the deadly character of this form of 'Co-operation' has been made clear to us again and again, yet the fluent English-speaking products of our Universities have not had their eyes opened to the mischief. To a large majority of them, the word 'Cooperation' is a most sacred *mantra*, connoting admission to the fellowship of other nations, while Non-co-operation implies an impenetrable barrier. But, in this view, they really mistake the point at issue. For no one prevents a non-cooperator from working with love and harmony among the different nations of the world. Indeed, so far is this from being the truth, that all the great souls, whose names we remember with adoration, have unanimously proclaimed, from times immemorial, that evil should not be returned for evil, but rather good, and that good, and not evil, should be practised towards **all forms of life. We have ample evidence of** this in passages from the Mahabharata:—

'Let a man overcome anger by love,
Let him overcome evil by good.'

And again:—

'Let a man never do any evil in return to an evil doer,
But let him be always loving and good.'

And, in Bhagavad Gita, we have these words:—

'Let a man's constant endeavour be this.—
To do good to all creation.'

In our own days, Mahatma Gandhi, in pursuance of the well-known teachings of our own Scriptures, has repeatedly proclaimed in the clearest terms:—

'Do no violence to those who practise violence.'

But while all this is taken for granted, no scriptures have ever advised, that, if pirates come to sink our ship, we shall co-operate with them in sinking it. Our scriptures do not prevent us from withdrawing our ships to a haven, where it is free from such perils of piracy.

The time is yet far distant, when every one, from the highest to the lowest, shall have caught the fire of the noble thoughts of love uttered by great men. As we survey the whole world, we see only faint rings of smoke rising from some out-of-the-way nook and corner, from within some solitary cave. In our days a few noble hearts in Europe and America have striven their hardest to keep this fire of love alive upon the earth. But even these have had to cry out in their desolation,—"Our efforts **have been in vain. The fire of love is not** lit; the echoes of the War Drum are still ringing in our ears!"

Is it so easy and simple a task to knit the world together in friendship and love? No indeed. Rather, the work is so huge and complex, that to expect one individual (be he ever so favoured by divine providence) to accomplish it, single handed, in one generation, is the wildest of dreams. When God in His infinit wisdom and mercy will's, that it shall be accomplished, then it will happen; and no one may then check its progress.

But Mahatma Gandhi is now, at the present crisis, working for no such far-off vision. He has dedicated his life to the immediate solution of the many present ills to which this famine-stricken country is a prey. He has girded up his loins to work for a genuine renaissance and revival in our country to-day. He is preparing the ground for the future. How shall we express our hearts' gratitude to him for

Continued in Column 6.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, July 9

The s.s. "Karmala", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Cricket Matches: (1) Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana; (2) Elphinstone C. C. vs. F. F. Campbell and Co.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 29-6-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 5th 1919.	June 1st to 5th 1920.
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	27 16	30 60	13 64
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 00	26 67	34 31	15 66
Esplanade (Govt. Vet. Hospital)	0 00	23 29	34 15	15 63
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 00	21 24	36 05	16 44
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th July 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.642
Temperature of Air ... degrees	85 8
Wet bulb Thermometer ... "	79 3
Dew Point ... "	77 0
Relative humidity of Air	0 754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	90 3
Minimum do do "	82 0
General direction of Wind	WNW.
From Midnight to Midnight ... miles	189
Movement of Wind do. ... inches	9.10
Fall of Rain during month "	0.87
do. real "	27 16
Actual fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0 74

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday.	13th July	m 5 50	25 8
		5 35	25 11

LOW WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday.	13th July	m 11 39	20 3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th July 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable defect except at Delhi. Day temperature is from 7 deg. to 16 deg. above normal; night temperature is nearly normal at Multan but considerably higher than usual elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded and in the west of the division humidity is in defect. Temperature is considerably higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect and temperature higher than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded and in Gujarat and Central India West humidity is in defect and night temperature higher than usual. Day temperature is considerably above the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur report 0.10 in. 1.17 in. and 0.37 in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect and temperature higher than usual in the north of the division.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 1.40 in. 0.33 in. and 1.10 in. of rain respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and at Bombay temperature is higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Hyderabad report 0.58 in. 0.42in., 0.39in., 4.21in. and 0.25in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in east Hyderabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above normal at Belgaum and in the north-west of the division but below it in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been fairly active over the Peninsula. Rain has fallen nearly generally on the west coast and in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan, in the south-east of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and in south-east Madras. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 3.43 in. at Mangalore, 1.10 in. at Karwar, 1.40in. at Ratnagiri, 1.17in. at Chanda and 1.82 in. at Madras. Humidity is in defect and temperature higher than usual in the north and east Punjab, the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujrat, Central India West and the north Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the west coast and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Centrai Provinces. An extension may occur in south Gujarat, Central India West, the north Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th July 1921.

A slight depression has formed in the north of the Bay and has stimulated the Bombay monsoon in the Peninsula. Damp winds are flowing up the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, south Hyderabad, Malabar, Mysore and on the north Madras const. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Akyab two inches; Bhamo, Dibrugarh, Silchar one; Tezpur two; Cherrapunji three; Jalpaiguri, Sambalpur two; Chaibasa one and a half; Ranchi one; Purnea a half and Salem one.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Nellore with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Monday next.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning, the 9th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

PATHARE KSHATRIYA SPORTING ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Institution a "Sammelan" of the existing sporting clubs of the Pathare Kshatriya community will be held on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the "Harischandralaya" Hall, opposite Parekh's Hospital, Sandhurst Road.

SEVA SADAN ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan Society will be celebrated on the 11th instant at 5 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this (Friday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of 51 members of the Executive Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Shrinivas Building, Matunga, G. I. P. Rly. All the members are requested to be present.

THE USE OF KHADI.

A public meeting will be held at Vile Parle under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee at Mr. Moni's Bungalow at 9-30 p.m., Saturday, when Mr Vithalbhai Patel and Mr. Shivji Devsi will speak on the "Use of Khadi."

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF LABOURERS.

There will be a joint public meeting of the G. I. P., B. B. and C. I., Postmen and Port Trust Workmen's Unions at Poibavdi, Parel to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the following important questions will be considered:—(a) Help to the Tilak Swarajya Fund; (b) Swadeshi Goods, (c) Prohibition of Drink.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

The Parsi Rajkeya Subha will celebrate the Jayanti of Lok. Tilak on the 23rd instant. The place and the programme of the meeting will be announced later.

The time for sending in the Prize Essay on "The National Work of Dadabhai Naoroji" has been extended to 15th July. Essays should be sent to Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, 54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEETING OF COMMISSION AGENTS.

A joint meeting of commission agents, including Hindusthani Native Merchants' Association, the Shroff Mahajan Association, the Bombay Commission Agents' Association, the Lingayat Commission Agents and the Memon Commission Agents will be held to-day (Friday) at the hall of the Hindusthani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when Mahatma Gandhi will address the members assembled with regard to the boycott of foreign goods. The members are requested to be present at 3-30 p.m. Only ticket-holders will be allowed.

PICKETING AT MANDVI.

Picketing in Mandvi Ward is in full swing. There are in all 40 liquor shops and 150 volunteers are employed to work near them. Volunteers include men of all castes and the remarkable feature of picketing is that Bhangis are treated just like others, without any distinction whatsoever.

No disturbance of public peace has yet been reported in Mandvi, though the police have not left the volunteers quite alone. Six volunteers were arrested without any cause. Their relatives were ready to furnish bail, but they flatly refused to be released on bail. They went without defence before the Magistrate. On being fined, they declared they would rather go to jail than pay any fine. All of them were discharged.

The owners of liquor-shops are playing their pretty tricks here as well as elsewhere. In stances of sale of liquor through the back-doors are not wanting. In every case the attention of the police was drawn, but without any result. There are two cases in which volunteers were threatened with violence. In one case, the pithawala called in three or four street rogues and gave them liquor free of charge. They drank it to their fill and abused the volunteers and pushed them from one place to another; but thank God, the volunteers maintained perfect peace and thus avoided disturbance. Another case is reported of a pithawala who held out threats of arrest to the volunteers and called in the Police Inspector, but the Inspector, finding the volunteers quite peacefully persuading the people to abstain from drinks could not find any fault with the pickets.

On the whole, the Mandvi volunteers are doing their work, most peacefully and effectively. Whole-time picketing will shortly begin and it is expected that by the 1st of August, all liquor-shops in Mandvi Ward will be practically closed.

Besides, picketing work the volunteers organised two morning processions for collecting money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Their collections uptil now amounts to Rs. 325.

DRINK AND ITS EVILS.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 p.m. in the godown of Mr. Ahamad Shiddik Mistry, in Kaothi Lane, at Nariel Wadi, when Mr. Krishnaji Prabhaker Khadilker will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Drink and its Evils." All are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

A MOTOR LORRY FATALITY.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Budli Hussein Bux, aged 35, who was working as a fireman in a steam-roller, belonging to the Improvement Trust. The evidence showed that on Tuesday last, about 5 p.m., motor lorry No. 2332 was going along Vincent Road towards Dadar when the deceased was running behind it. He then tried to get into it from the right side, but fell down and a wheel passed over him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the same lorry, and died there, the next day.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CRUSHED UNDER DEBRIS

The Coroner resumed further inquiries into the circumstances attending the deaths of Shanker Babli and three other labourers, who were crushed under debris on the 22nd ultimo, when a concrete building under construction at Goa Street, collapsed.

Further evidence showed that after the foundations were laid one Mr. Hogam was in charge of the works till the walls had been raised about three feet and then one Yesh want Mahadeo, a foreman, took charge. He supervised the work till the building had been completed except as regards the front walls and partition walls. Mr. Gammon had given him plans and used to come and give orders to him after every three or four days. No municipal engineer was seen visiting the building except one. Mr. Hawkins, architect of the Improvement Trust, used to go there frequently when the compound wall was being built and then after eight or ten days, Mr. Hawkinson left for England after some time and the walls in the front portion of the building was raised about ten feet during his absence.

Further enquiries have beer adjourned.

Mr. Justice Martineau in the Lahore High Court passed orders on Wednesday after hearing arguments on both sides regarding the application for transfer of the cases against Akalis pending in the Court of Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate Lahore, in which the defence pleaders retired as a protest. His Lordship saw no reason to transfer cases and dismissed the application.—(A. P.).

SPORTING NEWS.

THIRD TEST MATCH

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LEEDS, July 4.

Nothing can possibly prevent Australia from retaining mythical ashes. Australians are leading by 291 with eight wickets in hand. Australia will declare to-morrow so that England cannot possibly win, but if England can force a draw it will then be impossible to win the rubber, so that Australia must retain honours.

Weather was dull when play recommenced to-day and 27,000 spectators were present. Optimists expected a good score by England notwithstanding bad start. When five wickets were down for 67, however, the faces of the English supporters were distinctly long. Then Brown came in. It is a long time since England had a wicket keeper who was a good batsman as well, but Brown filled that role. He played sterling cricket and with Douglas put on the biggest stand made by England this year in Test Matches, the next highest being 94 made by Dipper and Woolley in the second Test at Lords.

Douglas we are accustomed to when emergency arises, but all were surprised that Tennyson should be able to give such a daring exhibition with a wounded left thumb. The old Etonian and Guardsman played wonderfully and hit both fast and slow bowlers with refreshing vigour, so that 87 runs were added for what was really the ninth wicket seeing that only Parkin was to follow. England, I consider, answered Australia right nobly in the circumstances. Instead of helping England out of her hole, Hobbs had to be operated on for appendicitis. At times the great Australian express bowlers were made to look quite ordinary. England indeed played a great game. Australian fielding was imperfect, the worst catch missed being a chance by Tennyson before he had scored ten.

Thorough good humour permeated the whole proceedings, great fun being provided by Armstrong with his cumbrous form trying to move quickly in the field and Parkin's antics between wickets. Everybody seemed happy, although England were at so great a disadvantage.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIANS

First Innings.

Bardsley, c Woolley, b Douglas	6
Andrews, c Woolley, b Douglas	19
Pellew, c Hearne, b Woolley	52
Macartney, l-b-w, b Parkin	115
Taylor, c Douglas, b Jupp	50
Gregory, b Parkin	1
Armstrong, c Brown, b Douglas	77
Hendry, b Parkin	0
Carter, b Jupp	34
McDonald, not out	21
Mailey, c and b Parkin	3
Extras	26
Total	407

AUSTRALIANS (Second Innings.)

Andrews not out	78
Bardsley b Jupp	25
Macartney c and b Woolley	30
Carter not out	3
Extras	7
Total for two wickets	143

Bowling

Douglas 3 wickets for 80 runs.
White 0 wicket for 70 runs
Parkin 4 wickets for 106 runs.
Hearne 0 wicket for 21 runs
Jupp 2 wickets for 70 runs
Woolley 1 wicket for 34 runs.

ENGLAND.

First Innings.

Hardinge, lbw b Armstrong	25
Woolley b Gregory	0
Hearne, b McDonald	7
Ducat c Gregory b McDonald	3
Douglas b Armstrong	75
Jupp c Carter b Gregory	14
Brown c Armstrong b Mailey	57
White b McDonald	1
Tennyson c Gregory b McDonald	63
Parkin not out	5
Hobbs absent.	
Extras	9
Total	259

INTER-VARSITY CRICKET.

CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6, 6-4 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. July 7.

Cambridge beat Oxford in the Inter-Varsity cricket match by an innings and twenty-four runs.

HOBBS OPERATED ON FOR APPENDISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 9-30 o.m. July 7.

Hobbs is suffering from appendicitis and will be operated on immediately.

A later message says that the operation has been successful and the great cricketer is in a satisfactory condition.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VERSUS BRIGADE STAFF.

The rain yesterday had made the pitch very wet and sodden when the above-named teams met on the Cooperage last night. The result was that the standard of play was poor. Nevertheless a good game was witnessed which resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by two goals to one.

The Brigade Staff were the first to score but the Gymkhana very soon equalised through Etherington after a good centre by Gillespie. Half-time came with the score one goal all. In the second half the Gymkhana did most of the pressing, but only scored once again through Etherington after a centre by Gillespie. The Brigade Staff attacked several times, but the defence of the Gymkhana backs, Terry and Bourne was too good and the game finished:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... Two goals.
Brigade Staff ..... One goal.

BANGALORE RACES.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY'S MEETING

ANTIC WINS MAHARAJA'S CUP.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 6.

The second day of the Bangalore races witnessed very interesting sports. Fine weather brought in an enormous number of spectators, which included the British Resident, His Highness the Yuvaraja, the Dewan and the flower of Bangalore society, in fastidious colours. Of the seven events on the card a remarkable contest was noted in the Lalbagh and Arabian Plates, where the favourites Gipsy's Advice and Magdala totally disappointed the heavy bets. In the Ulsoor Plate Max, the winner, did not start as usual at the signal, but got away in the rear and when eventually started, covered the whole field in a few minutes, overtaking Special, who was leading all the while, just at the point of decision.

The following are details:—

THE GRAND STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 100. Handicap for the 4th Division horses bona fide property of members of the B. U. S. Ootacamund, Madras and Bangalore Race Clubs.

Mr A R Rangaswamy's LADY DIANA, 7-5, Mitchell 1
Major K O Goldie's RECOVERY II, 7-5, Bona 2
Mr G A Marsh's GOOD-DAY, 8-4, Bullock 3

Did not run:—Etromboli 9-0.

Betting:—Even money Good-day, five to one Recovery II, 2½ to one Lady Diana.

Won by 3 lengths, 5 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 50 3/5 secs.

THE AGRAM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 250; third Rs. 100. Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

His Highness Maharaja's JAPONNETTE, 7-11, Mitchell 1
Lieut Raja of Venkatagiri's BALLY MACAD, 8-2, Vick 2
His Highness Maharaja Sahib of Patiala's HELENS BAY, 8-5, Purtoosingh 3

Also ran:—Princess Ila 9-12, Stromboli 8-2, Lussker 8-1.

Betting:—2 to 1 Japonnette, 5 to 1 Stromboli, Helens Bay, 8 to 1 Lussker, 10 to 1 Bally Macad, 5 to 2 Princess Ila.

Won by four lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 1/5 sec.

THE LEONIDAS' PURSE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 800 and a Cup valued Rs. 200 to the winner, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

High Weight Handicap for C B horses three years old and upwards.

His Highness Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE, 9-1, Easton 1
His Highness Yuvaraja of Mysore's BETTER LUCK, 7-8, Bona 2
Col Desaraj Urs' MISS TWISTUM, 8-5, Ritchie 3

Also ran:—Red Duke 9-13, Cuidon 8-0, Cobble 8-0, Come On 7-9.

Betting:—1¼ to 1 Maple, 3 to 1 Red Duke, 4 to 1 Miss Twistum, 7 to 1 the rest.

Won by half a length, ¾ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 33 1/5 secs.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 1,500 and a Cup valued Rs. 500 to the winner, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr Goculdas' ANTIC, 9-0, Purtoosingh ... 1
Mr J N Roy Chowdhry's JAUNT, 7-8, Meades 2
Lieut Rajah of Venkatagiri's ORMEDEUR, 7-0, Mitchell 3

Also ran:—Dunluce Castle 7-9, Eagle's Nest 7-8, Place Royal 9-13, Cerago 7-13, Verland Rose 7-13, Nurse Bobs 7-10, Zanzibar 7-0.

Betting:—7 to 2 Place Royal, 4 to 6 Antic, 8 to 1 Dunluce Castle and Verland Rose, 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 42 4/5 secs.

THE LALBAGH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

His Highness Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA, 7-6, Serman 1
Mr M Goculdas' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-9, Purtoosingh 2
His Highness Maharaja of Cooch Behar's THE LARK, 8-0, Ritchie 3

Also ran:—Abajala 9-0, Polycasta 7-1, Irish Folly 7-4 and six others.

Betting:—2 to 1 Gipsy's Advice, 4 to 1 Abajala, 6 to 7 Sandra, F-b-ffzTpffi,,0,B 6 to 7 Sandra. jala, 6 to 7 Sandra, 8 to 1 High Road, 10 to 1 The Lark and Sibell-de-Langton, 15 to 1 the rest.

Won by ¾ length, half a length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 35 1/5 secs.

THE ULSOOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. High Weight Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

His Highness Maharaja of Mysore's MAX, 8-7, Easton 1
Mrs Alibo's STEP ASIDE, 10-1, Capt Misa 2
Mr B D Pardoe's DESDEMONA, 7-3, Selman 3

Also ran:—Little Spec 8-7, Berinthia 7-10, Fairie Knight 10-1, Babalong 7-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 Step Aside, 3 to 1 Little Spec, 6 to 1 Max, 8 to 1 Fairie Knight, 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by a neck, a length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 19 3/5 secs.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 250; third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arabs.

Fakruthijar Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait's LOOKMAN, 8-7, Higgins 1
Mr D Ghista's SPECIAL, 7-8, Majeed 2
Mr J Cromwell's REUTER, 9-0, Bona 3

Also ran:—Union Jack 10-7, Magdala 8-12, Cymbeline 7-10, Fairy Gold 7-8, Sambo II 7-0, Keynote 7-10, Mamoodia 7-0, Moonlight 7-0.

Did not run:—Colonial 7-8, Salim 7-11.

Betting:—4 to 1 Union Jack and Reuter, 1¼ to 1 Magdala, 3½ to 1 Lookman, 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by 4 lengths, lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 24 3/5 secs.

The Governor of Punjab will leave Simla about the end of July for a brief monsoon tour. His Excellency will be in Lahore during the session of Legislative Council which commences on the 25th July and lasts till about 29th. Thereafter he visits Hissar on 30th and 31st, Rewari on the 1st and 2nd August and Karnal from 3rd to 5th August.

BACK BAY SCHEME.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' LETTER TO BOMBAY GOVT.

The following is the text of the letter sent by the Secretary, the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department, Bombay, dated July 6:—

"Sir,—In continuation of our letter No. T/969 dated 10th June and in reply to your letter No. S. A. 2751 dated 4th July 1921, I am directed by my Committee to inform you that considerable feeling exists against the Back Bay Reclamation scheme in the minds of many of our members, and that a requisition very influentially signed has been received by my Committee calling upon them to hold a public meeting to condemn the same. Before, however, complying with the request contained therein my Committee would like to have:

(1) Government's considered, full and final views as to why the Development Department should not be made a "Transferred Subject" under the control of a Minister; the present Advisory Board being replaced by a statutory administrative body containing an Indian majority.

(2) Figures of capital outlay, ways and means total area to be reclaimed, cost per square yard, possible realisations, date of completion, and any other financial figures which you may desire to send them.

I am to request you to favour my Committee with an early reply to enable them to deal with the requisition."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, July 7.)

Lieutenant D. B. L. Campbell, 17th (D.C.O.) Rajputs, to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Santa Cruz Cantonment vice Captain J. S Thompson.

Lieutenant D. B. L. Campbell, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Thana District.

Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri to do duty temporarily as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Dadiba K Menta, transferred.

Mr. D. Maule-Cole to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Trikamlal Lallubhai Desai, reverting.

Mr. R. R. Boyd to be Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. H. G. Lang, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar.

Mr. G. H. White, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Mr. F. O'Brien, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. F. W. Gorman, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways.

Mr. Karsandas Jayasangbhai Desai, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Parvatishankar Manishankar Bhat, First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Dhanjisha Dosabhai Cooper, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach.

Mr. E. F. Rego, First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to be Small Cause Court Judge, Poona.

Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.

Mr. Gurunath Gangadhar Nargund, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Mahad, to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge at Sholapur.

Mr. Madhav Hari Limaye, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Devrukh, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Mahad.

Mr. Jyeshtharam Nanabhai Bhat to be First Class Subordinate Judge with effect from the 1st July.

Mr. Gurunath Gangadhar Nargund to be First Class Subordinate Judge with effect from the 26th July 1921.

Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 9th June.

Mr. G. A. Hiremath, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. K. G. Dhandarphale, reverting.

Mr. Tehmas Temulji Kothawala, M.A., B.Sc., is confirmed as Second Grade Deputy Collector with effect from 14th February.

Mr. H. M. Kirkwood to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Second Grade.

Mr. F. DeSouza to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Third Grade.

Mr. A. de G. Pinto to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Fourth Grade.

Mr. F. H. Caldecott to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Fifth Grade.

Mr. W. G. Barron to act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Ratnagiri Sub-Division, during the absence of Mr. G. R. Holland on leave.

On his return from leave Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S., should resume charge of the duties of Superintendent of Matheran and do duties of Presidency Surgeon First District, with attached duties, in addition, pending reopening of Matheran for the autumn season.

On his return from leave Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, I.M.S., to be Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

On relief Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Christian, I.M.S., to act as Second Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Dr. A. da Gama, D.P.H., to be substantive Deputy Sanitary Commissioner vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., transferred to the Medical Department.

The combined leave granted to Mr. A. B. Timms, B.Sc. (Eng.), Gms., Executive Engineer, has been extended by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India by six months' furlough.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the crop and weather report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending July 7:—

The rainfall of the week was generally partial and insufficient. More rain is generally needed everywhere. Sowing of kharif crops continues, but was generally retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Seedlings wherever germinated are in fair condition. There was slight rain in Sind. Water for irrigation in canals continues insufficient retarding transplantation of kharif seedlings. Irrigated crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder continues deficient in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Gujrat, Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was insufficient in parts of Broach, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally deficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, where it is deteriorating. Prices of foodgrains were rising.

The total collection in connection with the Tilak Swaraj Fund in the Madras province amounts to Rs. 1,10,404.

Madras Government have appointed a committee to investigate the constitution and working of the Local Loan Fund with Mr. W. Lamb, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, as chairman.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUADRUPLE MURDERS.

HOMICIDE MANIAC.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Sana Dhula v. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. S Broomfield, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. He, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty of murders and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused was formerly a police constable, serving last at Thasra in the Kaira District. He gave up the service in the latter part of 1920 and went to live at Kanjoda, a village near Nadiad, where his uncle Hathi and the latter's sons Soma and Siva resided. Soon after he went there Soma, Shiva Hathi and Shiva's wife Sona disappeared from the village one after the other at intervals of a few days, and never returned. Hathi was also not seen in the village. It was alleged that the accused murdered four of his relations one after the other at an interval of a few days—on the night of the 10th October 1920, the body of a man was found near Kanjri; it was identified as that of the accused's cousin Shiva. On the morning of the 13th October, the body of an old man was found lying on the edge of a pond near the village of Bhalej. There were incised wounds on the face and the neck. The body was identified as the accused's uncle Hathi. On the morning of the 25th October the body of a woman was found in a well in the limits of the village of Sura Shamal, about a mile east of Kanjoda. There were wounds on the body. It was identified by the relations as that of Sona, Shiva's wife. When the inquiries about the above murders were going on the Police received certain anonymous letters which pointed out the place where Soma was murdered. Fresh inquiries were started and the clothes of Soma were found from the field. The accused was arrested.

The accused stated that he knew nothing about those murders. He did not take Soma, nor Shiva or Hathi or Bai Sona with him. He had no enmity with any. He had an enmity with the village people as he had given the names in the dacoity case of Palanja. He did not know whose 'dharia' it was which was then in Court. The sword was also not his. He did not point out the 'dharia.'

MOTIVE.

The Sessions Judge observed: "As regards motive there is no very satisfactory evidence. The important question is whether the circumstantial evidence which we have in this case is sufficient to establish the fact that the accused was the murderer. I regard certain facts in the case as of the greatest importance; of such importance indeed, that even in the absence of other evidence, they would, to my mind, establish the guilt of the accused. It is as certain as anything can be that these four murders were not isolated and independent tragedies. In my opinion the conduct throughout is not only quite consistent with the prosecution case that he committed the murders himself, but is quite in consistent with his innocence. The series of crimes of which the accused is, in my opinion, undoubtedly the author, is so horrible and unnatural that it almost points to the conclusion that he is a homicidal maniac, though there is no reason whatever to suppose that he is insane in the ordinary sense. On the other hand it is not impossible that the first murder that of Soma, may have been committed from some motive which has not been disclosed, and that the other murders were committed in a desperate attempt to prevent discovery of the first. There can be no question of anything but the extreme penalty."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr M. K. Mehta appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THEFT BY AN ORPHAN GIRL.

CRYING NEED FOR REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS.

Yamunbai, an orphan girl aged fifteen belonging to the Maang Gamdi tribe was yesterday charged before Mr. B. N. Athavle, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Sub-Inspector Hussein with the theft of a silver anklet valued at Rs. 5 from the person of Luxmi a child of two years.

It appeared that on the 6th instant the child was being carried in her lap by her sister Namsoobai along Kika Street and ther was another woman walking with Namsoobai. The accused followed them for some time and silently removed the anklet from the leg of the child who then cried out. Namsoobai forthwith arrested the accused but the latter passed the ornament to a companion of hers, who ran away and disappeared.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced her to one year's imprisonment. While passing the sentence he obsedved that it was a pity there was no Reformatory where the girl could be sent. But it was absolutely necessary that she should be removed from the evil influence of her criminal companions and it was very unfortunate that High Court Criminal Circular 76B could not be applied to her—she being only fifteen. The accused had been given the imprisonment in the hope that if she appealed the learned Judges of the High Court would be pleased to ask the Government to arrange for her detention in a suitable place, like the Salvation Army's Home.

A DISHONEST CONDUCTOR.

Abdul Aziz Abdul Majid, tram conductor, No. 651, was yesterday charged before Mr. Oliveira, at the Mazagon Police Court, with criminal breach of trust as a servant.

It appeared that on Wednesday when a tram car was going towards Byculla in charge of the accused, an Inspector got in to examine the tickets when he found some loose tickets in the accused's hand. As the numbers of the loose tickets did not tally with the numbers of those in the accused's box, the Inspector submitted the tickets at the head office where on enquiry it was found that the accused stole the tickets from another conductor's box.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A FRAUDULENT PATHAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, was charged one Gafoor, a Pathan, motor cleaner, with cheating. The evidence showed that about 9-30 p.m. on the 15th ultimo, there was a large number of passengers at the third class passengers' waiting room at the Victoria Terminus—all waiting for tickets. The accused went to them and offered to help by purchasing tickets for them. He thus collected money from many passengers who wanted tickets for Satara Kolaba and such other distant stations, but purchased all the tickets for Poona and misappropriated the balance. Sukharam Gopal, a Railway Police Havildar, on examining the tickets discovered the accused's fraud and at once arrested him.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted three previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

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NOTICE

THE NATIONAL BOY-SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

A TRAINING CLASS for Scoutmasters under the above Association will be conducted from the 14th instant for about 15 days. Classes will be held from 6 to 8-30 a.m. and from 5-30 to 7 p.m. All enquiries should be made or application sent to:—

K. KRISHNA MENON,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o The Eastern Electric and Trading Co.,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 8, 1921.

A LAME APOLOGY.

If the half-hearted defence of the Bombay Development Directorate, which our local morning contemporary put forth on Wednesday, is any indication of the awakening of that self-sufficient body to the growing resentment among the public of this city of its autocratic methods, its wasteful and extravagant ways and its inordinate love of secrecy, then, may we hope that the Directorate will lay its cards on the table and justify the confidence which, on the strength of the appeal of the Governor, the public reposed in it? Nobody can say for a moment that the citizens of Bombay did not respond last year whole-heartedly to His Excellency's exhortation to them to loosen their purse strings and in other ways too to cooperate with him in solving the housing problem. But how have the public been treated from the moment both this confidence and cooperation were assured? We leave it to those responsible for setting up the white-elephant of the Bombay Development Directorate to tell. The official cry when the loan was advertised last year was "In Bombay, for Bombay, and by Bombay," meaning thereby that the money subscribed by the public would be spent in Bombay for Bombay by Bombay. How has the pledge been kept?

Our contemporary blames the critics of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme for arriving in the field too late in the day. But how could the critics help it, seeing that, in spite of repeated demand from the public for over two years for light on the subject, Government practically kept their counsel to themselves and have vouchsafed some information—and how little it is!—in only one or two speeches and in the report issued two months ago? If Government had taken the public fully into their confidence from the very first—as they were bound to do—there would have been no cause for the public to complain late in the day. Even in the last report very little information that is of vital concern to the city is made available. The financial details are altogether suppressed! And yet, our contemporary and those for whom it speaks complain that the critics have produced "no figures" in support of their contention that the Back Bay scheme will prove financially unsound. The onus of proving whether the scheme is or is not economically sound cannot lie on the public. It is for the sponsors of the scheme and those who wish to retain public confidence, which they won by smooth phrases and patriotic exhortations, to demonstrate the intrinsic soundness of the project. But this has not yet been attempted and the public are asked to take a blind jump into the Back Bay, trusting to the financial and town-planning experts of Government—most of whom are self-appointed—to rescue them in case their feet should not touch bottom. Apart from this, the main objection against the scheme is not merely that it is financially ruinous, but that *it is absolutely unnecessary*. Before, therefore, the question of its financial soundness is considered, what its authors have to convince the public of is whether, in view of the changed condition of things, as regards population, demand for land, and land values, the decision to locate industries at Ambarnath, and the fact that several hundreds acres of land are being made available for building purposes in the various schemes of the Improvement Trust at Worli, Mahim, Dharavi, Sion, Dadar, Matunga, Sewri and Wadala, and the practicability of locating Government offices and public buildings on land to be made available by the removal of the Cotton Green and the terminal station from Colaba, it is at all necessary to proceed with throwing crores into the sea.

It is no use telling the public, as our contemporary does, that the Department was specifically created to carry out the Back Bay Reclamation scheme along with other schemes. Before the public are asked to agree even to consider the scheme, let them be put in possession of all relevant details of the scheme, especially the financial ones, and not be treated as if they have forfeited all claim to knowledge of the inner working of the concern, because in blind faith in the *bona fides* of their partners they parted with all their cash promptly. We are glad that our contemporary recognises the urgent need for more light on the Development Directorate. The public would like nothing better than that the Department should lay on the table all its cards, so that, having so readily invested their hard-earned cash, they may be fully convinced that their funds are being utilised "in Bombay and for Bombay" and in the best interests of Bombay as promised. There are serious apprehensions in the public mind that the Directorate, as at present constituted, is making only a rake's progress and that it is leaving a legacy to posterity which the latter will bitterly rue. Whatever the extent of the commitments of the Department, we are certain that it is not too late yet to retrace steps made in the wrong direction. Further, to guard against the repetition of such blunders, it is necessary that a drastic reconstitution of the whole Department should be made at once.

MORAL BANKRUPTCY.

The moral bankruptcy of the Government of Bengal, so far as the Chandpur episode is concerned, was well illustrated in the replies which the Government gave at last Monday's session of the Bengal Legislative Council to the series of interpellations on the subject made by the non-official members. Sir Henry Wheeler's notorious communique was the sole shelter under which officialdom bombarded by non-official interpellations could find relief. Did a non-official member want to know why the sending on of the stranded labourers out of the province at the cost of the province was discontinued? He was referred to the communique. Did he want to know whether the labourers, who were sought to be ejected from the Chandpur railway station on the night of May 20th, showed any aggressive or violent attitude towards the military police? Why, he would find that also answered in the official communique! Did a non-official member want to know what measures were taken officially for the relief, repatriation, housing, feeding and medical treatment of the labourers that came into Bengal from Assam in May and June, 1921? He would find his thirst for information fully quenched by the all-comprehensive communique. And who is the official who supplied these replies to interpellations? Why! Sir Henry Wheeler himself, the author of the communique in question! Such is the vicious circle in which our zealous "cooperators" find themselves! Now that the "cooperators" have satisfied their craving for "justice" in this laudable fashion, the wretches who fled from the gardens of Assam's Eden may rest assured that everything needful as well as possible has been done by their well-wishers to secure a redress of their grievances!

Notes of the Day.

Ireland's Hopes.

It was a happy coincidence that the Conference between Mr. De Valera, Mr. Griffiths, the Sinn Fein Vice-President and the Southern Unionists opened at Dublin Mansion-house on the American Independence Day. The Conference, after meeting for three hours, was adjourned and will meet to-day. It has cleared the air; certain agreements have been reached and Ireland's hopes have risen. According to Reuter, the situation in Ireland has undergone a remarkable change and new atmosphere seems to have been created. It is in the midst of this atmosphere that General Smuts, than whom there could be no better messenger, will negotiate the terms of peace and reconciliation. So far as De Valera and the Southern Unionists are concerned, General Smuts will find them willing peace-makers. It is recalcitrant Ulster and Jingoist England who will prove the chief obstacles.

"Method in Madness."

Those among our Anglo-Indian contemporaries who were scoffing at Mr. Gandhi's attempts to collect a crore for the Swaraj Fund and prognosticating an ignominious failure, have had their eyes opened to their own foolishness. We have seen what figure our local contemporary cut on Saturday last. Yesterday, it lost its temper and for lack of argument indulged in abuse of Mahatma Gandhi. The Allahabad Anglo-Indian journal not long ago vented its spleen in this wise: "We do not desire to damp enthusiasm of that kind, but we rather fancy that there may be some reluctance to part with hard-earned rupees in these lean days." The "Statesman" was cocksure of the "impending failure of the Swaraj campaign," while the "Madras Mail" observed: "The insistance on a crore is the familiar cry of the zealous worker who purposely puts his demands higher, and the acidity of his test will vanish the moment that a decent amount is collected, when he will begin to sing to a different tune.' But these journals have now seen that the country has stood the "acid test" in a most patriotic manner and it is not Mr. Gandhi, but some of these journals who are beginning to sing to a different tune. The "Madras Mail" at least sees that if Mr. Gandhi is mad, as suggested, there is method in his madness!

Boycott of Foreign Cloth.

Referring to Mr. Gandhi's next effort, the boycott of foreign cloth, our contemporary writes as follows in its issue of Monday last:—

> "It is an essential part of his charka propaganda, for it would be foolish to induce people to take to the spinning and weaving of cotton if, at the same time, no attempt were made to provide them with a market for their produce. Mr. Gandhi is not so mad as not to realise this fact, and he knows, too, that if is able to find a ready market for the work of their hands, he is much more likely to succeed in getting them to heed his cry than if he merely contents himself with urging them to spin and weave, and trust to luck to find markets for their wares. The lessons of the war were not lost on Mr. Gandhi. Shrewd showman that he is, he knows that one must prepare the ground for one's big operations before beginning them."

Our contemporary doubts, however, whether Mr. Gandhi will be as successful in his new campaign as he has been in the collection of a crore of rupees. The "Mail" assures us that it "never doubted" (!) that he might obtain the money he wanted and does not doubt that he may even succeed in bringing 20 lakhs of Charkas into operation in India. But the "Mail" doubts his ability to secure a complete boycott of foreign cloth. Why? because, says the journal, "Bombay, whence he obtained the larger proportion of his crore of rupees owes the greater part of its prosperity to the very goods he wishes to boycott." The journal, however, is labouring under a serious misconception if it imagines that the major portion of the funds subscribed in Bombay have come from importers and dealers in foreign cloth. That is not true. But even if it had been so why should they not cooperate with Mr. Gandhi in the boycott of foreign cloth, if, as a result of the Swadeshi movement now in full swing and destined to expand continuously and by rapid strides in the near future, they should find that the present trade in foreign cloth will not pay them, while, on the other hand, there would be every probability of their reaping a golden harvest if they set their sail to the prevailing wind and took to trade in Swadeshi cloth alone? They are shrewder men than the "Mail" imagines and once Mr. Gandhi enables them to read the signs of the times aright, they will find that not only the interests of their country but even those of their pockets lie in the direction of a successful boycott of foreign cloth till India is able to stand on her own legs.

The Message of the Charka.

"New India" which has all along been ridiculing Mr. Gandhi's attempts to raise a crore for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, or rather, for "nefarious purposes" as our contemporary would view them, seems now to take some consolation from the fact that "not all the contributors to the Tilak Swaraj Fund are believers in the gospel of the Charkha as a means of political redemption." And how does it arrive at this conclusion? It points to the facts that Mr. Godrej's donation of three lakhs is specially earmarked for the temperance campaign and the helping of the submerged classes, that Mr. Dani's donation of five lakhs is earmarked for a National College of Commerce and that another donation of Rs. 60,000 is earmarked for a National Girls' School. "These are undoubtedly good causes," our contemporary says, the implication, no doubt, being that the Charkha movement cannot be included among the "good causes." But may we point out to our patriotic contemporary that even such "Liberal" critics as the "Leader." "The Servant of India" and "The Modern Review," which, originally, were sceptically disposed towards the gospel of the Charkha are now coming to recognise that there is something intrinsically noble and beneficial in the message of the Charkha? The Charkha movement is bound to spread throughout the length and breadth of the land in spite of the ridicule of the sceptics.

Ministers and Drink Traffic.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India:"

If the Congress Committee's telegram to the "Chronicle" may be relied upon, there is little doubt that some unauthorised police officer has been panic-stricken and given the order to fire on an unarmed crowd. The persistent keeping open of liquor-shops as if it was a right of the public to have liquor served to it by the State, is an open and immoral defiance of public opinion. I can only congratulate the families of those who have died. I can deplore the slightest show of force that may have been betrayed by the crowd, but I respectfully warn the Indian ministers in charge of transferred departments, that they will belie the traditions of the great party to which they belong, if they do not courageously face the grave crisis that is overtaking the country, and summarily close every liquor-shop and refund the money paid in advance by the poor licence-holders. They may not dread the loss of revenue immorally derived from the twice cursed traffic. It cannot stand in the face of an awakened and enraged public conscience. As it is, an education supported by a revenue derived from an immoral source is bad enough. Presently, it will stink in our nostrils when it is tainted with innocent blood. I do beseech the ministers to be warned before it is too late. Let it not be said of them, that for the sake of revenue they remained callously indifferent to the signs of the times. They dare not wait for hours, much less for weeks. It will be wrong to wait for devising methods of tapping other sources of revenue before giving up the revenue from drink. It will be very like a man refusing to vacate a plague-infected house until another is ready for him. Most people in such circumstances will first vacate, and then search for another and uninfected shelter.

Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out, in no mistakable terms, the duty the ministers owe to the people. Will they, as self-respecting men, do it?

Profession and Practice.

We referred yesterday to the achievement of the Maharao of Cutch when he gave expression to a number of platitudes about the beauties of British rule in India, with the usual claptrap of the advisability of ordered progress and unhurried achievement. We intend examining his speech in some detail to-day. We are not quite clear as to the goal which his Highness would assign for the political development of India; we doubt if his Highness has ever troubled to visualise—to use his own grandiloquent phrase—the future of the Indian nation. He has, however, been pleased to assert, or, perhaps it is nearer the truth to say that his prompters have made him assert, that the great achievement of the Briton in India was unity, and that the princes and rulers,—on whose behalf he was apparently expatiating himself,—were a great steadying loyal factor. We have little doubt but that even before His Highness left the shores of this country, he was not much conversant with the elements of the political science. He has now proved himself to be equally ignorant of history, by repeating the stubbolath that the unity of India has been achieved by the British. Whatever the professions, in practice the British, with many honourable exceptions, have tried to foster internal dissensions between the Hindus and Mahomedans between the peoples and the princes the better to secure the foundations of their supremacy. India was united when Englishmen were unknown in India when His Highness ancestors were marrying their daughters to the Maghuls three hundred years ago. His Highness in his anxiety to be well with the present does scant justice to the past. But our principal objection to His Highness' reported platitudes is rather the glaring inconsistency between His Highness words and his achievements in the plenitude of his absolutism in the desert seclusion of Cutch. His Highness' administration had never had the reputation of enlightenment or progressiveness; but quite recently it had acquired the most unenviable notoriety in its indifference to public weal, in its condonation of oppression at the hands of favourites. Has His Highness improved by his stay in England so as to introduce a tithe of what he so glibly expatiates upon as the glories of British rule in his own dominions? We hope so. Meanwhile we are credibly informed that the task of his vicegerent is herculean, merely in disposing of the complaints against accumulated acts of misrule. But we trust he will not allow a great opportunity to escape without an honest effort prove his solicitude for the welfare of the State he will be called upon to rule.

MODERN CIVILISATION

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VIEWS EXPLAINED.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS).

"God is with us."—"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God."—This is the same eternal word of Truth which each new age of faith brings back once more, with living power, to the heart of mankind.

Those who have obeyed this word of Truth to the uttermost, leaving all behind, have often been called 'mad men.' They have appeared incredibly foolish to the comfort-loving world. But their foolishness has been one with that 'foolishness of God', which has brought down to the dust the proud wisdom of man. And their weakness has been that 'weakness of God,' which has destroyed the vain glory of mankind. But of the saints and prophets it is written: "They trusted in God."—"In God was their strength."—They endured, "as seeing Him who is invisible."

This faith in God, Mahatma Gandhi has brought back again to men, not by words, but by deeds: and the heart of India has understood.

Let us be careful, therefore, when we find ourselves rejecting the madness of a Moses, or a Muhammad; of a Buddha, or a Christ. Let us not forget, that history has finally proved their 'madness' to be the very Truth.

Insistent voices are calling to us to-day, both in the West and in the East. They tell us plainly that, merely to build up another civilisation, like that of Rome, out of the oppression and servitude of the poor is to court the same disaster which overtook Rome itself. They tell us,—these prophetic voices,—that we must turn resolutely away from the choking, stifling, unnatural and artificial atmosphere of our own age, and go back to the bracing air of the desert which nourished the simplicity and faith of Muhammad and his early followers; to the fields of Galilee and the open sky beneath which Jesus of Nazareth taught his first disciples the love of God to mankind; to the forest hermitages of ancient India where the true nature of the spirit within man was first revealed: to the viharas of the Buddhist monks, where men learnt to return good for evil and to have sympathy with all God's creatures.

Men, who think deeply upon human problems and seek the guidance of history with regard to the future, are turning away more and more from these barren 'civilisations' and 'Empires' of the past, however outwardly imposing. They can understand, in the light of the terrible disaster which has overtaken Europe in our own days, how such artificial structures, by means of which the rich are able to oppress the poor, and the strong are able to exploit the weak, have always ultimately tended to destroy simplicity, beauty and truth. The mere material comforts which they afford to the rich exploiting nations, or individuals, by no means compensate humanity for the destruction of the natural and simple life lived by the many. The luxuries of these civilsations, (so they now see), have been bought at far too dear a price.

Thus they find, in the capitalistic system of our own times—with its inevitable destruction of the poor, and exploiting of weaker nations,—nothing more nor less than a dreary repetition of the buried empires of the past. They are more and more prepared to abandon such an ideal, in disgust. Placing their whole trust in God, and returning in deep humility to Him as their true source of strength, they seek a means whereby the ultimate brotherhood of man may be made actual and universal; and they find that the first step forward is the recovery of the simple life lived close to nature. They strive to enter into that life, and to leave all false standards of wealth and power and empire behind. They remember the words, which the village maiden Mary, the mother of Jesus, sang,—

My soul doth magnify the Lord,
And my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.
For He hath regarded
The lowliness of His handmaiden.
He hath showed strength with His arm,
He hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts.
He hath filled the hungry with good things,
And the rich He hath sent empty away.

It is because Mahatma Gandhi has learnt this one condition of progress which the historians and statesmen and thinkers of the West are beginning slowly to realize as a supreme factor in human history: it is because Mahatma Gandhi has thrown boldly aside these old false standards of empires and civilisations; it is because Mahatma Gandhi has discovered afresh the truth of human simplicity and the beauty of human life lived close to nature,—it is for these reasons, that he has been able to inspire the masses of India with a new hope.

For this simple, natural life was theirs in the distant past: it had remained their greatest treasure through countless generations. They loved it, and were happy in it. Whatever invasions passed over their heads, they went back to this life again in peace. They loved every river and lake and mountain of their country with a devoted love. The very soil of their Motherland was sacred to them. Empires, one after the other, had devastated their lands, but the flood had subsided and their old deeply loved simplicity had returned once more to give them happiness. But their latest Empire from the West, as Rabindranath Tagore has shown in his prose writings, has been infinitely more penetrating and disintegrating. It touched this very simplicity and beauty of the Indian life itself at its most sensitive points of approach. Therefore, just as Mahatma Gandhi has fought with all his strength against the destruction of ancient hand-spinning and weaving by modern mechanical power, so, in exactly the same way, he has fought against the destruction of this beautiful and ancient life of India by a modern mechanical culture.

To return to the writer in the 'Hindustan

(Continued on page 9.)

"BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH."

BOMBAY TO GIVE THE LEAD.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE--THE ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ.

MAHATMA GANDHI WRITES IN "YOUNG INDIA."

Bombay is beautiful not for its big buildings for most of them like Squad Poverty and dirt, not for its wealth for most of it is derived from the blood of the masses, but for its world-renowned generosity. The Parsis set the tone, and Bombay has ever lived up to her reputation. Bombay's charity has covered a multitude of her sins. In respect of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, Bombay has beaten her past records. Between the sixteenth and the thirtieth June, she subscribed at the rate of two lacs and a half per day. She enabled India to keep her promise. And I have no doubt, Chittaranjan Das will allow Bombay's claim to the honour of having infected Bengal and let her become the rescuer. For, if Bengal had not leapt from three lacs to twenty-five, in spite of the herculean labours of Bombay's choicest workers, India would have failed to raise the crore. Bombay, then is beautiful because of her charities.

The figures are not to hand, of the number of members nor of the wheels at work. But the subscription was the most visible token of India's resolve.

India has honoured the late Lokamanya, as she has not honoured any other son before. But the crore is but the foundation of the monument that we are raising to the memory of the deceased patriot; Swaraj is the crown. No moument less than Swaraj can revere a memory so great.

Let us, however, not decive ourselves. To be true to the spirit of the memorial resolution, each province and each district should have subscribed at least its numerical proportion. Two pice per head was not a contribution beyond the means of the average man or women. And I hope, that every province will strive to make up its quota as early as possible.

The subscription is but a mile-stone on the journey. The crore cannot give us Swaraj, not the riches of the whole world can give it. Before we lan be wholly free we must be economically independent. A man who is forced to starve, cannot be expected to pray to God. A starving man will sell his soul. He has no soul to keep. Before therefore India can think of freedom she must feel economically independent. And this she cannot do, so long as she is almost wholly dependent upon the foreign market for her cloth. One who owes his oxygen to the pump, is a dying man. Is it any wonder that India is in a dying condition? If, then, we want to achieve Swaraj during this year, we cannot do so till we have brought about by self-renunciation a complete boycott of foreign cloth. We must, therefore utilise the money we have, for manufacturing as much Khadi as possible through handlooms from hand-spun yarn. It must be the chief activity in each province. We must examine the manufactures of our mills, and persuade the millowners to regulate their manufacture and their profits in accordance with the requirements of the nation. The mill manufactures must be reserved for the poorest among the poor whom we cannot reach for the moment.

The ensuing meeting of the All India Congress Committee must concentrate on this matter, and formulate a programme that should bring about the desired boycott.

But after all, the burden of boycott has to be principally borne by Bombay, as she has borne the largest part of the financial obligation. Bombay controls the cloth market of India. Bombay imports from Lancashire and Japan. Heavy, therefore, is the responsibility of Bombay importers of yarn and piece-goods. If a successful boycott is to be brought about, they must be prepared to undergo heavy sacrifices for the sake of the country. Millowners too, have a duty to perform. They have made enormous profits. It is easiest for them to help the boycott movement in a most effective manner. It means a revision of their outlook upon national life. The mill-hands too, have a duty by the country. Hitherto they have interested themselves only in their own wages. They should now learn to appreciate public welfare. Lastly comes the unfortunate public, which has no say in fixing prices and has to pay at the bidding of the millowner and the middleman. Surely, even apart from the question of boycott this is a most unsatisfactory state of things. Famine threatens the land. It is high time that each one of us thought about the good of all, rather than individual aggrandisement irrespective of national welfare. Bombay the Beautiful has a golden opportunity. She must add to her beauty or be prepared to lose what she has.

KING OF BELGIANS.

BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 9-30 o.m. July 7.

The King of the Belgians has been appointed a British Field-Marshal.

KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM IN LONDON.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT VICTORIA STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

There was a brilliant scene at Victoria Station on the arrival of the King and the Queen of the Belgians on a visit to England as official acknowledgement of Britain's help to Belgium during the war. The visitors were met at Dover by the Prince of Wales and were received at Victoria by the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Duke of York, Princess Mary, the Premier, Lord Curzon, Earl Beatty, Field-Marshal Wilson, Air-Marshal Trenchard, the Lord Mayor and many other distinguished personages in dazzling uniforms. The station was decorated with pre-war splendour. The Queen kissed King Albert on the cheek. The procession to the palace was loudly cheered.

DECONTROL OF AGRICULTURE

PROTEST MEETING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 7.

The agricultural workers are up in arms against the Government's proposal to abolish the compulsory wages boards which is embodied in the bill for the decontrol of agriculture, now being debated in the House of Commons. A large meeting in London to-day representing 350,000 agriculturists passed a resolution to continue the propaganda resisting the proposal. An organisation of popular demonstrations was suggested.

In the meantime Mr. Boscawen while moving the second reading of the bill dwelt upon its necessity in view of the unforeseen, very sudden and very heavy fall in agricultural prices. Mr. Horne said that unless the bill was passed the Government would be involved in an annual expenditure of thirty millions in respect of the guaranteed minimum prices of wheat and oats for four years.

Considerable opposition ensued on the ground that the repeal of the existing Act would not stabilise the conditions. It was ultimately decided to extend the debate until to-morrow.

BANQUET IN HONOUR OF KING OF BELGIUM.

"A FAIRY LIKE SPECTACLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.

The State Ballroom at the Buckingham Palace presented a scene of great splendour to-night on the occasion of the banquet given by Their Majesties the King and the Queen in honour of the King and Queen of the Belgians. Glowing lighting effects, beautiful floral decorations in golden vases which were a part of the famous gold plate service which was used and statuesque Yeomen of Guard in attendance—all conspired to produce a fairylike spectacle. There were 150 guests at the gathering which was unusually typical of the far-stretching frontiers of the Empire owing to the presence of the Members of the Imperial Conference including the South African Ministers Gen. Smuts, Mr. Smartt and Mr. Mentz the Maharao of Cutch and Mr. Sastri. The Maharaja and the Maharani of Bikaner and the Maharajas of Indore, Patiala and Kapurthala were also present. At the close of the banquet His Majesty paid a glowing tribute to Belgiums' steadfastness and the chivalrous conduct of King Albert and his heroic Consort during the war. King Albert replied laying emphasis upon Britain's unswerving devotion to maintain the integrity of Belgium.

PROSPECTS OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

SIR E. STOCKTON'S OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.

Addressing the Manchester Chambers of Commerce to-day Sir Edwin Stockton, President of the Chamber, hopefully reviewed the trade position and said that there was every reason to believe that we had turned the corner. The distinct signs of desire to come into the market and big decline in the values had made the trade easier to finance and the risk of loss had been greatly reduced. These inducements could not fail to attract many far-seeing buyers He was very optimistic about prospects of cotton industry because the world could not wait indefinitely for their requirements to be satisfied and must return to cotton goods owing to their comparative cheapness.

RESTRICTIONS ON COAL EXPORT REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 9-30 o.m. July 7.

The restrictions on the export of coal have been removed.

IRISH PEACE.

REMARKABLE CHANGE IN SITUATION.

CONFERENCE AT DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 5.

The situation in Ireland has undergone a remarkable change. A new atmosphere seems to have been created. While the conference sat in the Mansion House, Dublin, the multitude stood outside with bared heads and prayed for peace. Later the Lord Mayor addressing the Corporation declared:—"Peace is in the air. During the last three hours one of the most delicate and momentous conferences ever held in Ireland has occurred. I have the greatest hopes for it."

"Meanwhile it is stated that the Sinn Feiners are releasing the Earl of Bandon, whom they kidnapped some time ago.

CONFERENCE AT DUBLIN MANSION-HOUSE.

AMERICAN FLAG HONOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 7.

A Conference between Mr. De Valera, Mr. Griffiths, the Sinn Fein Vice-President and the Southern Unionists opened at Dublin Mansion-house to-day. There was great public interest, the crowd carrying diminutive American flags in accordance with the proclamation of Mr. De Valera that the American flag should be honoured on July 4th. Mr. De Valera was accorded a great popular reception.

DUBLIN CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

VIEWS EXCHANGED AND CERTAIN AGREEMENTS REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 9-30 o.m. July 7.

The conference in Dublin has adjourned until July 8th. It is officially stated that views were exchanged and certain agreements reached.

GEN. SMUTS' MISSION TO DUBLIN.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 7.

It is officially announced that General Smuts has gone to Dublin to meet Mr. De Valera and other Irishmen.

GEN. SMUTS AT KINGSTOWN.

HOW HE DODGED PRESSMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.

General Smuts heartily enjoyed the joke he played dodging an army of pressmen and photographers at Kingstown. The Lord Mayor and a deputation of pressmen actually searched the vessel after the passengers had left but did not find, General Smuts, who was in his cabin all the time. When a boat laden with photographers presenting cameras came alongside the pier, General Smuts asked the steward to lock him in his cabin till the pressmen had departed. Subsequently he called and apologised to the Lord Mayor, explaining that he wanted neither to be photographed nor interviewed and he wished his residence in Dublin to be kept a secret.

GEN. SMUTS IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Arthur Griffith, Sir P. Barton and other representative citizens went to Kingstown to-day to receive Gen. Smuts. They remained for an hour but Gen. Smuts did not appear. It transpired later that Gen. Smuts was on board the steamer at Kingstown but did not make an appearance because he wished avoid a public reception. Subsequently when those who were expecting him had depart Gen. Smuts motored to Dublin and called upon the Lord Mayor.

SHIKSHA VICHAR MANDAL.

ON SADLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, July 6.

At the debate at the Shiksha Vichar Mandal, Poona, on the question of the Sadler Committee's recommendations now before the Bombay University, there was an unanimity of opinion that the resolution before the Senate, accepting the recommendations of its committee, should be adopted with the change that the Intermediate Courses should be attached to selected high schools and examination upto and including the intermediate examination. It was agreed that the direction and control of the education from the secondary to the highest course should be entirely in the hands of a board on which the University is predominantly represented, and which is directly responsible to the Senate.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

U. S. AMBASSADOR ON TWO MISAPPREHENSIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

The American Independence Day was celebrated in London by the flying of the stars and stripes from many buildings. There were numerous American gatherings.

Ambassador Harvey, at the Independence Day dinner, confessed that he perceived the world situation far more clearly than when he left home. Mutual helpfulness, which all desired, could not be realised until two grave misapprehensions were removed, namely the European impression that the United States people were universally prosperous, partly owing to the war, and the American idea that the European peoples were not doing their utmost for themselves before seeking help. He proceeded to controvert both the beliefs by quoting figures relating to the results of the European investigations. Referring to better Anglo-American relations he said there was ground for good hope that the apprehensions of perilous possibilities in the Pacific might be dispelled, sooner than was commonly anticipated. Disarmament would naturally and inevitably follow, if that consummation were attained.

BRITISH DEBT TO AMERICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons at Question time Lt.-Col. Hilton Young stated that the British Debt to America was approximately 856 millions sterling. Accrued unpaid interest on this sum amounted to a total of about 407 million dollars. The only definite arrangement for reduction of debt at present was for repayment of 122 million dollars borrowed for the purchase of silver dollars under which further 30,500,000 dollars would be repaid in April or May of next year.

MINERS RESUME WORK.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF PITS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 9-30 o.m. July 7.

Reports from coalfields indicate that the miners have in general resumed work, though only a limited number of coalgetters are able to start owing to the condition of the pits. Ten Derbyshire pits remain closed owing to the prohibitive cost of restoring them. Three or four of these may never reopen.

RESUMPTION OF WORK IN COLLIERIES.

EIGHTY PER CENT TO BE SHORTLY EMPLOYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 12 noon, July 7.

The resumption of work in the coalfields was most conspicuous in Northumberland where the colliers were waiting at the pitheads at dawn. Train loads of coal were proceeding towards the coast by noon, but it is estimated that only a quarter of the miners are able to restart in other coalfields and these are engaged in repair and other preparatory work. It is expected that there will be eighty per cent. of the men employed during the week-end. There have been hitches in some districts, because the men refused to accept the cancellation of certain pre-strike conditions and there has been some grumbling in Notts and elsewhere that the new terms are not a living wage but, generally speaking the spirit is one of eagerness to resume.

COAL FIELDS DISPUTES.

MINERS' PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.

The Government has apparently not yet finished with the disputes in the coalfields for the Miners at Preston Grange, Scotland have protested against the owners introducing a single shift instead of two shifts. Men have, however, resumed work on the advice of their leaders who said that the matter would be referred to the Government. Ten thousand miners of Stavely Company pits in Derbyshire have refused to comply with the owners' orders that they are to use the old-time forks for filling the tubs instead of the shovels and when the Chairman, Mr. Markham, was told that he was contravening the London agreement he replied to the deputation that the pits would not be reopened unless the forks were used. Mr. Markham has given notice of his withdrawal from the Coal Owners' Association and says that the Company will in future stand on its own legs and defy Government or anybody else. The Derbyshire miners' association is referring the matter to Government but in the meanwhile Stavely pits are idle.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 9-30 o.m. July 7.

A Rome message states that Sgr. Bonomi has formed a Cabinet in which he will temporarily assume Foreign Ministry.

STOP THE NEW WAR!

HOW BRITISH GOVERNMENT WANTED TO HELP GREECE.

A FATEFUL DECISION AVERTED.

The Government are on the verge of joining in a new war against the Turks, wrote "Sunday Pictorial" in mail week:

They are being pressed to ally themselves with King Constantine and the Greeks in a great campaign against the "Nationalist" Turks in Asia Minor.

France is to be invited to give her benevolent approval to this wild enterprise in return for what is politely called "a free hand" in Upper Silesia.

The nation must stop the new war. The Government, who just now are very near collapse, must be told that if they go to war with the Turks they will seal their own doom.

It is no secret that the Cabinet were about to make a fateful decision last Wednesday upon their policy in the Near and Middle East. They were on the point of giving active help to the Greeks.

Late last Tuesday night the news of the wonderful Anti-Waste victory in the by-election in the Tory citadel of St. George's, Westminster, fell like a bomb-shell in the midst of the unsuspecting Coalition.

The St. George's election was fought solely on the issue of Government Waste. The mad policy which keeps British armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia and in Turkish territories, at huge cost to the taxpayer, was a foremost factor in the struggle. The verdict of St. George's on those follies ought to have been decisive.

The Government paused when they heard the news. They gave themselves a little breathing-space. *But they will make their decision this week, and the voice of the nation must meanwhile be heard.*

It will be said by the Government that we are not going to send more troops to fight the Turks, though we have a substantial force in Turkey already.

The present proposal is to help the Greeks with munitions and with credits. British officers are to aid the Greek Army in Asia Minor, and our Mediterranean Squadron, now on its way to Constantinople, is to take a hand if required.

"Credits" mean loans. The Greeks are bankrupt, and loans to Greece will be lost like the immense sums we lent to Russia.

We are cutting down the unemployment dole to over three million workless people, we are scrapping our corn guarantees to the farmers, *and yet we are about to finance Greece in a hopeless campaign!*

This foolish adventure will not stop with money and munitions. Every skilled soldier knows that the Greek Army cannot attain victory in Asia Minor.

In 1914 we began by sending a brigade to Mesopotamia to protect the oil-pipe line, and in the end we used nearly a million men and spent a thousand million pounds.

If we break our neutrality now, we shall end by sending armies and spending hundreds of millions in Asia Minor. And if we let the Greeks enter Constantinople, as is suggested, *who will get them out again?*

Next Thursday the electors of East Hertfordshire, by voting for Admiral Sueter, must tell the Government that this nation will not again engage in war, either open or veiled.

Fortunately the Government are making their defeat in the Hertz election absolutely certain. On Tuesday night they are to let Mr. Winston Churchill expound his great scheme for squandering more vast sums in Palestine and Mesopotamia. Mr. Churchill's speech will settle the election, for the taxpayers are dead against more Waste in the Middle East.

We should leave the Greeks and Turks to fight their quarrel out. The Greeks ought to leave Asia Minor. We ought not to back them, for if we do we shall have untold trouble in India and we shall set the Mohammedan world and all the East aflame.

LATEST CABLES.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF BEUTHEN.

FRENCH TROOPS ATTACK GERMAN CROWD.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 8.

Berlin.—The "Algemeine Zeitung's" Beuthen correspondent states that Allied troops mostly British marched into the town yesterday morning and were cheered by the populace, but when the people began to sing patriotic songs French Guards attacked them with rifle butts. Shots were fired and a French Major was killed and several French soldiers were wounded. The Frenchmen thereupon lost control and attacked the crowd and several women and children were wounded. It is reported that twenty citizens including the first and second burgomasters have been arrested as hostages.

FRENCH VERSION OF BEUTHEN INCIDENT.

FRENCH MAJOR KILLED BY REVOLVER SHOT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 5.

Paris.—A telegram from Oppeln throws a different light upon the Beuthen incident. It appears that while French troops were entering Beuthen, German inhabitants made a demonstration in the course of which a French Major was fired at by a person with a revolver and killed. His murderer escaped, two French sergeants were also slightly wounded. British and French troops thereupon dispersed the demonstrators of whom two were killed and several were injured.

GUILDHALL BANQUET TO KING ALBERT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 5.

The city to-day paid its tribute to gallant little Belgium when their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians drove along the decorated route from Buckingham Palace to Guildhall. They were escorted by the Life Guards and were cheered by the crowds who lined the route. There was a distinguished company at the Guildhall including the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, six Princesses, Marshal Haig, Admiral Beatty, Lord French and Lord Curzon. In reply to the toast at luncheon, Albert dwelt upon the necessity of making Germany pay. He hoped that commercial relations between Britain, her Dominions and Belgium would increase.

COAL STOPPAGE.

HEAVY GOVT. EXPENSES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 8.

In the House of Commons at question time, Sir Horne stated that the costs of Government measures in connection with the coal stoppage were as as follows:—Defence Force and Army Reserve £7,000,000 sterling. Navy £1,225,000 sterling, Royal Air Force £330,000 sterling, Civil Emergency Forces £300,000 sterling, Subsidy to Miners £10,000,000 sterling. There might be a further charge in respect of coal purchased from abroad and the cost of indemnifying railways.

NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY BONDS,

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Horne announced that the prospectus was being issued on July 11th for a new issue of 5½ per cent Treasury Bonds at 97 maturing on April 1st 1926. The loan was not limited and no period had been fixed for subscriptions. The sole object of the loan was to provide for the redeeming of maturing obligations and avoiding undue recourse to Treasury Bills and Ways and Means advances. Holders of five per cent war Bonds maturing in 1922 and 1923 would be able to convert into the new issue

CONVERTIBLE AT HOLDER'S OPTION

(Reuter's Special Service.)

Reuter learns that the New Treasury Bonds can be converted at holder's option on April 1st 1922 or October 1st 1922 into 3½ per cent Conversion Loan at the rate of 246 Conversion Loan for each hundred pounds Bonds converted. Government is anxious to clear away as far as possible the embarassment of heavy obligation which is maturing during the next two years including the eighty millions debt to United States and Canada and three hundred million War Bonds which are maturing this year and early in 1922.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 5.

Madrid.—The Cabinet has resigned owing to the opposition, headed by the conservative leader Mauru, to the expenditure of sixty millions sterling for expansion of Railways and other Public Works.

"COSTLY AND BAD"

BALLARD PIER ROAD SCHEME.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when the question of the proposed new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier was again discussed at very great length. Mr. B. N. Gamadia took nearly 90 minutes to present his case, as a representative of the Fort Ward, before the Municipal Corporation and he condemnd the whole scheme as costly and bad. The main object, in pulling down the houses, was, he said, according to the Commissioner, to provide for officers and shops. This was unnecessary in view of the vast area going to be provided for under the reclamation scheme. There were about four amendments to the original motion of Dr. Sukhia approving and adopting the report. Mr. Gamadia's amendment was that the report be recorded. The Commissioner in his reply still adhered to the opinion that the report was not straightforward. He thought the result of the report would be to postpone the scheme, when they could put into execution at a comparatively cheap cost. He had not finished his speech before the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

AMENDMENT MOVED.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the Committees report on the construction of a new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier.

Dr. Sukhia had moved that the Committee's report be approved. Mr. N. M. Joshi had moved an amendment referring the report back to the Committee for reconsideration. Mr. Fazla had moved a second amendment that the Corporatio approved of the road being constructed provided that the Parsi Agiaris and temples were not acquired. Dr. Viegas ha moved the third amendment approving the original scheme provided that no religious institution was interfered with and that no house included in the scheme would be demolished within the next seven year without the previous sanction of the Corporation, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit a scheme for the improvement of the whole of the Fort North The fourth amendment was moved by Mr. Baman-Behram that the question be postponed pending the decision of the Privy Council on the appeal of the rate-payers of Mahim in connection with the acquisition of the lands by the Municipality.

A point of order was raised in the bekinning while Mr. B. N. Gamadia was making a speech that a member who was financially interested in a particular thing should not be allowed to take part in the discussion. The objection was disallowed.

"DIVIDE AND RULE SCHEME."

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said the Municipal Commissioner was not straight-forward in the report he had made to the Corporation. He did not think the scheme was complete in itself. Although the Commissioner might not have done it purposely, he thought, the whole scheme savoured of the policy of "divide and sale". The Southern part of this portion of Fort was inhabited by the Parsis and the other parts by other Communities. He was not personally connected with any property in the Fort although he was a trustee with other gentlemen for some of the property in the Fort and his own interest was very insignificant. He was not fighting the battle on his own behalf, but on behalf of the constituents whom he represented in the Corporation. The scheme was one of great magnitude, but hundreds and thousand of people would be dishoused Were they dealing with uninhabited areas, or were they dealing with an area, every inch of which was occupied by the citizens of Bombay? The plea of insanitary con ditions in this area was not valid, as there were more congested and more insanitary areas in the Fort. He thought Ghaga Street, Barbar Lane and other streets were more congested and insanitary than the area proposed to be demolished. The chief reason of the Commissioner for demolisting these buildings was to supply shops and office accommodation at the expense of poor people who were residing there. But new office accommodation was being provided now on all sides and the reclamation was going to be finished in the next five or six years which would make large areas available.

Justice required that land for land should be provided for the people displaced. The Corporation apparently wanted to provide "locations", as was done in South Africa, whereby the poor were sent away from the Fort and the rich accommodated in their places. Although Mr. Joshi was a representative of the poor he had no concern for them. He moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said there was no ntcessity for carrying out the scheme, especailly as there was such a great shortage of accommodation in the Fort. They must first provide houses for the people that would be displaced in the scheme, before pulling down old houses. If Dr. Sukhia's house had come in the scheme he would have moved heaven and earth and secured a change in the policy. He seconded the amendment.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not think the report was straight forward and he adhered to that opinion still. The result, if the report were adopted, would be to delay the scheme and postpone it. He was not in the least enthusiastic about the scheme, neither was Mr. Mackisson. They had put the scheme before the Corporation because that was the last chance the city would have of having this through road, which the Development Committee had recommended in 1913, at an expense which was comparatively cheap. There was no other scheme provisionally between the Victoria Terminus and the road now proposed though there were tentative schemes on the other side of the Elphinstone Circle. The executive had put forward the scheme in a very straight forward way as from their own point of view the scheme, if approved, would mean such enormous work to him that it would be something like a nightmare, as in the case of the Churchgate Street. They must remember that the Ballard Pier Estate was not going to be a block but it was going to have a large business population and it was for that purpose the road was going to be provided. He admitted that the area was not the most insanitary in the city, but it was very insanitary and was recommended by the Development Committee for improvement.

The Corporation adjourned at this stage to Monday next.

FORT ACQUISITION SCHEME.

DEMAND FOR ALL PLANS AND PARTICULARS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—In my previous letter, it has been shown clearly, that there is neither the necessity nor the urgency of constructing new thoroughfare from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier; and that acquisition at the present moment will mean confiscation of properties and untold hardships on thousands of poor tenants. To meet this difficulty, Dr. Viegas has moved an amendment, that the scheme be now adopted, but that there shall be no dishousing for the next seven years. Many thanks for these small mercies! Mr. Joshi's amendment is to refer the matter once again to the Roads Committee. Whilst Mr. Bomon Behram's amendment recommends the to defer the consideration of the whole question, till the Privy Council decision in the Mahim Acquisition Appeal is obtained. All these amendments, *good in their own way*, are digressing from the main point, which is taken up by Dr. Sukhia, who, in his resolution calls upon the Municipal Executive to submit the whole scheme of Fort Improvement for the consideration of the Corporation. If as Dr. Viegas and his friends assure us, that the Municipality is not in a violent hurry to demolish the houses for Hornby Bellard Road scheme, then where is the mad hurry to adopt this scheme at once, without obtaining all the plans and particulars for the Improvement of the whole Fort? Are not the members of the Corporation the Representatives of the people? Are not the people entilled to know the full particulars of huge schemes undertaken by the Corporation? Can the Corporation give a *carte blanche* to its Executive? Can it flout the wishes of the people? Can it claim people's continued support? Is is too much for the people or their Representatives in the Corporation to ask the Executive to exhibit all its plans and schemes in regard to Fort? The City Fathers, that persistently opposed the veiled Policy of the City Trust, should now prove their true mettle by insisting on the Municipal Executive to put all their cards on the table: to place all the plans and particulars before the Corporation, and to consider them as a whole. That is the clear duty of the Corporators to-day, and we trust, they will not hesitate to discharge it in the right way.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Gandhi in your paper gives very definite advice to all importers to cease importing foreign goods and to all users to cease using them.

It would be very interesting to hear what advice he has to offer to those persons who export goods and to those who are engaged in growing or making goods for export. Bearing in mind the positive law of commerce whereby exports are paid for by imports and imports by exports, and consequently if Mr. Gandhi's advice is fully acted upon and no more imports were brought into the country all exports would cease, except the exporter is prepared to give his goods away.

It is well that the public should clearly grasp the great fact that every imported article comes into a country in payment for an exported one, unless it comes as a gift.—Yours, etc.

POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

July 6.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" STAFF'S CONTRIBUTION.

The staff of the "Bombay Chronicle' have subscribed Rs. 1,014-4-0 to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' QUOTA.

On Saturday, the 2nd instant, a crowded meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Commission Agents Association and the Lingayat Agents, in Keshao Bag, Princess Street, to hand over to Mahatma Gandhi a purse of Rs. 5,001 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived at the place at 5 p.m. At the outset Mr. Narayan Bulwant Deshpande, the Secretary of the Association said that the several members having connections with other institutions had already paid their quota. However they were inspired with an ardent desire to make new additional collections and thus to prepare a new quota in order that they might request Mahatmaji and his colleagues to pay them a visit at their own place. Thus in a very short time collections were made to the extent of Rs. 5,001 and Mahatma Gandhi accepted on being requested,

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi advised the Commission Agents not to use foreign cloth themselves and also not to purchase the same even for their constituents. Unless and until they did so, the contributions made by them towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund were of no avail. Mahatma instructed the women assembled at the place to use Khaddar cloth and no other.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu emphasized the same point on the attention of the women and asked them to make a sacrifice of their ornaments for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Some cash with ornaments was collected, amounting to Rs. 500.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

DISCUSSION IN SENATE MEETING.

CREATION OF CENTRAL BOARD.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday under the presidency of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, when further consideration was resumed over the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to consider the recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission.

STAGES OF INSTRUCTION.

At the outset the Vice-Chancellor pointed out that the main proposition they had to consider was the period of instructions in different stages. The committee had come to the conclusion that the rearrangement should not result in the lengthening of the present period of study from the first primary standard to the B.A. degree. They were therefore, in favour of distributing four years for primary education, five years for secondary education, three years for intermediate course and three years for University education.

Dr. Veigas, then moved a resolution in keeping with the recommendations of the Committee.

PASS AND HONOURS COURSES.

Mr. Dalvi could not understand why a three years' course should be imposed upon the B.A. pass course students. He proposed that those students who took pass course should attend the University for two years and only students going for Honours course should be made to go through the three years' course.

Mr. Gharpore proposed that the course for both pass and honour course should not extend over two years, but it was lost when put to vote.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan moved an amendment that the period for primary education should be reduced from four to three years.

Mr. K. Natarajan, while opposing this amendment said that primary education was the most necessary requirement for the general populace and therefore it should be complete in itself.

On being put to vote all the amendments were lost, while Dr. Veigas' original proposal was carried unanimously that is fixing the period of education at fifteen years.

Dr. Veigas then moved that the first two years of college instructions should be transferred to the Intermediate colleges on the Government giving an assurance of bearing the loss resulting from the abolition of the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations.

The proposal was carried.

CREATION OF A CENTRAL BOARD.

The next question discussed was about the recommendation of the Committee regarding the creation of a Central Board for the purpose of directing and controlling the education in middle schools and Intermediate Colleges and its functions and Dr Viegas moved a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Kanitkar suggested a rider to the proposal that the Central Board should be responsible to the Senate.

The rider was ruled out of order as the Senate was not considering the compositio of the Board.

The original proposal was carried.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD.

Dr. Viegas then moved that the function of the Board should be as recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Kanitkar moved an amendment that the Board will exert control over the Higher Secondly schools, mainly by (1) holding examinations at the beginning and esd of the Higher secondary course, (2) determining and revising when ever necessary, the curriculum of the Higher secondary school, (3) causing the schools to be inspected by its own inspectors (4) recommending the grants to be given to these schools by the government and (5) directing and controlling the work of the shools in other suitable ways.

Dr. Harold Mann moved an amendment to the effect that in view of keeping the working of the intermediate education in harmony with the practice of Higher education as carried out by the University, the curricula proposed by the Board, the regulations about examinations and the affiliation of intermediate institutions should be subject to the approval of the Senate.

On being put to vote Dr. Mann's amendment was carried and Mr. Kanitkar's was lost.

COMPOSITION OF BOARD.

The next question discussed was about the composition of the Board. The Committee recommended it to be constituted as follows:—(1) The Director of Public Instruction to be an ex-officio member; (2) five members to be chosen by Government; (3) seven members to be chosen by the University; (4) two members to be elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council; (5) two Principals or Professors of Intermediate Colleges; (6) two headmasters chosen by the headmasters of Secondary schools, at least one of whom to be the headmaster of a non-Government school; and (7) one lady chosen by the heads of girls' schools.

Dr. Mann suggested that whatever the constitution of the Board, it should be directed by the Senate.

Mr. K. Natarajan suggested that one-half of the members of the Board should represent the University and the other half all other interests.

Mr. Dalvi opposed Dr. Mann's suggestion.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said that there should be a special representation of Mahomedan interests on the Board. The Calcutta University Commission had recommended that at least three members of the Board should be Mahomedans, therefore he suggested that if that number of Mahomedan members were not elected, Government should nominate the required Mahomedan members.

Prof. Kale asked if the Mahomedans demand was to be acceded to, would they accede to the demands of other communities in the same way? Specially the non-Brahmins were bitterly clamouring that they had received no encouragement in education. What the Calcutta University Commission had suggested could not be applied to Bombay. In Bengal 64 per cent. of the people were Mahomedans, while in Bombay they were only 20 per cent.

Mr. Hassanally supported Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed's suggestion and said that Mahomedans had no objection to the non-Brahmins having special representation.

Mr. Robertson said there was no question of religion. It was a question of competency. If the Mahomedan community could give competent members who would object to their being elected?

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Mr. Bhabha moved an amendment that out of the five members chosen by the Government, two should represent the commercial and industrial interests.

The proposal as amended by Mr. Bhabha was carried.

The Senate then adjourned till to-day.

INDIA'S INCOME AND DEBT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leaderette of the 2nd instant tries to establish the per head Indian income at the paltry figure of £1 per annum and disputes "The Pioneer's" figure of about £4. It is to be feared that Mr. Digby's estimate of 12sh. 6d. on which you rely is quite ante-diluvian. The acid test according to which you fail is this. I shall take up the cry of the Indian politician that 100 to 150 millions of India's people are too poor to know what it is to have more than one meal a day. For the sake of argument I shall go a step further and say that the Indian income is so insignificant that all the 300 million Indians are starving on one meal of an anna a day—an absurdly low figure in these days of high prices of food stuff. In deference to your propensities I shall even assume that the Indian has not a sou of additional income to provide for clothing, rent, and other necessaries of life. All this is impossible. But even on this impossible hypothesis which has been assumed in order to carry conviction, a daily income of one anna works out to a yearly income of over Rs. 22 or about £1¼. You will thus admit that your figure is ridiculously low.

It is indeed difficult to frame a per head estimate of the income of any country. But certain approximate data are always available. The vocation followed by the people, the income tax assessments, and monetary investments furnish some guide in the matter. Indian statistics do not classify the bread-winners separately. Hence it is difficult to find out their number from the total population assigned by the statistician under various headings of occupation. Excluding the well to do and middle classes who count by a few lakhs only, every Indian man, woman, and child—barring infants and decrepit creatures—is through sheer necessity of grinding poverty a bread-winner. In the case of the agricultural population which forms over two thirds of the total I shall take for income the semi-starvation basis of 1½ annas a day for meals plus another small modicum of ¼ anna for clothing, fuel, oil, government land revenue etc. Of course, the crops brought home by the farmer for the family's food are his income in kind, for had they been sold he would have realised cash for them. In the case of most of the other occupations I shall assume one bread-winner to three people.

Occupation	Number of Millions	Income per head.	Total annual Income	Million Rs.
Agriculture..	230	(semi starvation rate of 2 annas a day or Rs. 45 a year.)		10,350
Industry ..	35	12	150	1,800
Transport (rail road water, post. telegraph).	5	1·7	150	255
Trade ..	18	6	150	900
Administration (army, police, govt. Service).	5	1·7	150	255
Domestic Service ..	5	1·7	100	170
Unclassified .	15	5	100	500
	313			14,230
Add income of firms, Corporations, companies, and individual incomes mostly assessable	..	..	..	2,000
	313		52	16,230

The above is a very crude way of arriving at the per head income which is over Rs. 50 or nearer £4. I have omitted many other sources of income. I have purposely taken in some cases absurdly low figures in order to convince you that even at the lowest computation the Indian income is much higher than you take it to be, and is certainly not less than £4. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the figures which is not possible in statistics of this nature, but I can vouch that my figures are absolutely on the lower side. "The Pioneer" is, therefore, quite right in arriving at the conclusion that India's financial position in reference to her debt is intrinsically sound-perhaps the soundest among all the countries of the world.—Yours, etc.

S. H. BATLIVALA.

CABLE ITEM.

At a meeting of the Shell Transport and Trading Company in London to-day the Chairman said that the profit was £8,870,000 sterling. He announced a dividend of thirty-five per cent. The proposal to extend the capital by ten millions was sanctioned.

A Paris telegram states that Marquis Della Torretta has telegraphed from Paris to Rome accepting the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in Italian Cabinet.

The King and the Queen of the Belgians arrived in London to-day.

MODERN CIVILISATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

Review' from whom we started. He impatiently despises this return to the simple life of nature. He praises the city life with its material comforts and conveniences,—its motor-cars and aeroplanes and armies and railways. He calls Mahatma Gandhi's ideal nothing more nor less than a degenerate *atavism*, a vicious set-back in human history, a return to the life of the savage of the forest. He takes some of the extreme phrases, used by a literary genius such as Tolstoy, (as he struggled in early days with this very problem) and fastens them, one and all, upon the 'Gandhi cap.'

"The Tolstoyan republic," he says, "is the Gandhian republic,—a republic in which every man lives in a state of nature 'as a happy wild beast in a forest.' "

How far these actual quoted words of Tolstoy,—'as a happy wild beast in a forest,'—might be justified; how far they agree with the picture given in Kalidasa's Sakuntala, which the great Goethe praised so highly, I do not stop to enquire. I would only point out, that the whole story of the exile of Rama in the wild forest, with Sita by his side, and with his brother Lakshmana as his companion, shows how dear this ideal of the forest hermitage life has ever been to the Indian heart. But to return to Mahatma Gandhi himself. We can test his true position much more easily than by fastening on his back all the eccentricities of Tolstoy's artistic genius. For Mahatma Gandhi is essentially a genius of action,—a creative worker in the transformation of human life till it expresses itself in deeds. He is never content until his ideal has become concrete. In his active life, he has had different opportunities of expressing his ideal in an Asram. It is easy to learn from these different attempts of Mahatma Gandhi, what his real meaning is when he attacks so vehemently and unsparingly 'modern civilisation.'

The first attempt of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa was at Tolstoy Farm, some twenty-one miles distant from Johannesburg. In this Asram, as the title shows, the influence of the great Tolstoy's writings was most powerful in shaping the ideal of life. I have heard about Tolstoy Farm from Mr. Kallenback and others, who lived there. It was indeed a life of plain living and high thinking. It is doubtful if any such ideal of the simple life had ever been carried out in South Africa in the modern age before. While he was still young and in vigorous health, Mahatma Gandhi, with his big house, open to all, in Johannesburg had practised as a lawyer and had made a fortune. He had lived the modern city life with its so-called civilisation. He had found it empty and valueless, and an offence to his own Hindu ideals. Perhaps the most striking thing in Mahatma Gandhi's first Asram was the way in which he, and the highly educated and comfort-loving men with him, put their hands to the plough and the hoe and the spade and found an intense joy, in the hard farm labour by means of which they obtained their daily bread. They despised railways, along with other luxuries, and I have often heard from Mr. Kallenback with what zest and enthusiasm they used to walk into Johannesburg and back again in a single day, starting at two o'clock on a cold starlit morning across the open country. Mahatma Gandhi, in physical endurance, could out-distance them all. It is from pictures such as these that we can put, in its true setting, his disgust at being compelled to travel by rail or motor-car.

Come to the second Asram which Mahatma Gandhi founded at Phoenix, in Natal. Here, **in this Asram, I have spent some of the happiest and most dearly remembered days of my life. It is in the heart of the coastal district of Natal, not far from the sea, amid beautiful undulating hills. The place lies at some sixteen miles distance from the modern business city of Durban. A group of simple dwellings,** with land round them, under cultivation; a library of noble books in the central building, which is also used for religious worship; a hand-press for printing, close to a running stream,—here is a very slight external picture of the Phoenix Asram which I know and love. Most of all, it was the peace of the inner life, inside the Asram, that endeared it to me, —even as Santiniketan has become dear to me for the same reason. Let me describe one scene of ineffaceable beauty, if I can. It is night time, and the evening meal is over. We are gathered round Mahatmaji himself. Nestling in his arms is a little Mussalman child, whom Mahatmaji has made his own son. Next to him is a Christian Zulu girl from the mission across the hills, who has learnt to love Phoenix as her home. Kallenback is there with two of the little Indian children of the Asram on his knees—a great favourite with all. It is Mahatmaji himself who conducts the religious worship as the evening closes. He reads to us first some Gujarati verses about the love of God. He explains these afterwards in English. Then these Gujarati hymns are sung by the children's voices. Later in the evening we sing together 'Lead kindly Light,' and at last retire to rest

I had been to Christian churches, in Natal, from which this Zulu girl would have been turned away in contempt because she did not belong to the white race. But here was a haven of peace and love. Humanity was One. Racial and religious divisions had been merged in that unity. Here was peace. I pass on rapidly to the third Asram, at Sabarmati, in India itself close to the great modern city of Ahmedabad, with its artificial life of factory and steam and smoke and stunted human lives. Here again the contrast is most striking,—the filthy smoke-sodden factory district, on the one hand, where the factory men and women pass their joyless existence; and, on the other hand, the hand-loom weaving at the Asram, on the banks of the beautiful Sabarmati River, where all is clean and pure and free from filth, both moral and physical. I have lived many times in this Asram also. Such occasions have been full of joy and inner peace. It is easy to trace the development of Mahatma Gandhi's ideal since the days of the Tolstoy Farm. Spinning and weaving have now become perhaps the most vital part of the active life of the Sabarmati Asram, though agriculture is by no means forgotten, or put on one side. The study of the mother tongue, and of Hindi, takes up a large amount of the time spent in education. The chanting of the Gita has become a main portion of the daily worship. The scenery is changed; there are slight differences of emphasis; but the underlying spirit is the same. There is the same universal love of humanity; the same faith in simplicity and in the dignity of labour; the same desire to live close to nature and to avoid the luxuries, which separate men from one another and destroy true brotherhood.

I leave my readers to judge, whether it is fair to raise prejudice against such ideals, based upon *Ahimsa*,—the creed of love for all God's creatures,—by comparing them with the *savage* life of the *wild* beasts of the forest. In so far as nature is simple and gentle and free from artificial luxury, such a life is 'one with nature.' But it differs essentially from the wildness and the savagery of animals, such as the tiger, —to which the epithet 'wild beast' is commonly referred.

No, the life that I have shared in these Asrams, which Mahatma Gandhi has founded, is no savage life, but rather the most humane and cultured that is perhaps to be found among men in India to-day. It is not, in the narrow sense of the word, an ascetic life, but a life filled with the purest human joy. Little children, little babies have a wonderful and almost infallible faculty for finding out the child-heart in grown-up men and the sight I have most often watched in Phoenix and in Sabarmati Asrams, has been that of Mahatma Gandhi, with all the babies of the Asram gathered round him. They are all shouting with delight and brimming over with fun and laughter and joy, as he is absorbed in playing with them on his return. Such a scene as this is not compatible with sour asceticism, or political nihilism, or any other man-made invention of the perverse human mind.

I have myself argued for hours against some of Mahatma Gandhi's theories, such, for instance, as that of celibacy and the abstention from the married life; or about the taking of vows. The argument has ended by my being told, that I have not understood his meaning. I have been no blind follower. I have rather been a constant critic. With all the more strength, therefore, can I refer to this beautiful love of the children (which is reciprocated with such instinctive joy by them) as showing beyond any need of further proof, that Mahatma Gandhi's central thought of life is that of joy, not pain; is positive, not negative; is constructive, not nihilistic; is full of new creative life for mankind, not an empty, futile, visionary dream.

But to learn its true secret, there must be a sharing of the simple life itself; there must be a willingness to make the sacrifice. **There is no other course.**—"The Modern Review."

"RELEASE MARTIAL LAW VICTIMS."

RESTORE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

EX-JUDGE CONDEMNS REPRESSION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 7.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, an ex-Judge of the Madras High Court and member of the Imperial Assembly, arrived here to-day from Pusa, where he sat on the Committee appointed to select candidates for the Imperial Agricultural Service. About 50 candidates were examined, of whom 20 from various provinces were selected by the Committee.

Interviewed by a press representative Mr. Iyer stated that the Pusa Agricultural Institute deserved to be developed. Excepting for its inaccessibility it is run on the most approved lines. Every department should be strengthened so as to make it an institution from which the Indian Agricultural Service could be wholly recruited. As regards agricultural chemistry, there was no institution in India which teaches it. The Indian cultivator wanted instruction on it very badly, hence a chair for it in Pusa. It appeared to him that the institution was well conducted and that any money spent upon it for improvement would repay thousandfold.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Discussing the general political situation, he was asked as to immediate steps to be taken by the Government and the moderates to deal with the present situation. Mr. Iyer states that the attention of the Government and of those who cooperate with them should immediately be directed to the abuses connected with the use of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to prohibit public meetings. In his opinion it was not the intention of the framers of the Criminal Procedure Code that the section should be used to prevent free speaking, however unpleasant and condemnatory of the Government it might be. In very rare cases where the Executive was fully convinced that there will be violence as a result of the speeches the section might be used. Even here Mr. Iyer was doubtful whether prohibitory orders issued by the District Magistrates were within the law. He was only referring to political expediency and not to strict interpretation of the law.

"SACK THE LOT!"

Another direction in which the Government and moderates should work was to unconditionally release all Martial Law prisoners in the Punjab. It was admitted on all hands that General Dyer exceeded all bounds of prudence and necessity. Those unfortunate men had suffered enough for their action. Their further continuance in jail was a distinct menace to peace and progress. Further, Mr. Iyer added that all those minor officials, who contributed to make the civil administration a farce by playing into the hands of General Dyer, should be sent away from the Punjab. Having regard to the resolve not to prosecute the Ali Brothers, Mr. Iyer suggested that the lesser fry sentenced for seditious speaking in various provinces should be set at liberty. In most cases these were young men of emotional impulses and had no criminal intention. Jail life would lead them to bad habits and they would ultimately prove a source of danger to the Government and society if not at once released. In conclusion, Mr. Iyer said he was convinced that the introduction of responsible Government in the central Government would go a great way to allay the prevailing unrest.

TOKEN CURRENCY AND PRICES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You were good enough to publish my last letter on the 22nd inst. This is my third and possibly the last letter on the subject. I have been able to show what enormous losses our producers would sustain if our exchange was 2s. to the rupee. I have also quoted from the letter of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Secretary of State for India in Council dated the 24th November 1879 in which it was distinctly stated that management of Currency by Government acts to keep a token currency at *par* but exposes the Government which undertakes it to very serious difficulties and temptations. The token rupees was not kept at par. With an open mint the fluctuations in food grain prices were trifling. In 1873 with exchange at 23d. to the rupee the food grain prices were 100; in 1894, 114 with exchange at 13d to the rupee. In 1914 with exchange at 16d. to the rupee the food grain prices rose to 222, and this was before the war, so the prediction of the Lord Commissioners that a Government which manages its token currency acts to keep it at par has come true. About the time the mints were closed our rupee circulation was about 120 crores in India, our note circulation was about 26 crores. In 1912 the figures given are: rupee circulation—180 crores; 60 crores of gold circulation; and about 60 crores of note circulation. It is said in the moral and material progress of India for 1911-12 at page 167 that the "circulation of silver did not keep pace with the growth of circulation of gold and currency notes." This shows our peoples preference for an honest coin viz., gold over the token coin, the much abused rupee. If you flood a country with token coin you must inflate prices and on this head I will quote Sir David Barbour K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., from his book called "The Influence of the gold supply on prices and profits." On page 57 he says as follows. "Token coins whether of copper, bronze, nickel or silver are maintained at the rupee level in relation to gold by *limiting their quantity*. Not more of such coins can be safely issued than are just sufficient to meet the wants of the public at the level of prices existing for the time being. Great evils have been caused in China in the present day by local authorities issuing token coins called 'cash' in excess of the amount necessary to carry on business."

We did great injustice to the rupee by making it a token coin in 1893. An economist of the eminence of Sir Robert Giffen said that one rupee was a superior coin to the gold sovereign whose purchasing power enormously fluctuated, but our silver coin before the closing of the mints was steady as a rock. After all what is the use of a coin, gold or silver, but for what it could purchase? No doubt the exchange value of the rupee fell from 23d. in 1873 to 13d. in 1894, but that was immaterial to the country at large which is very much interested in the steady purchasing power of the coin which we have lost since 1894 and which is the present day cause of much discontent in the land. All our strikes, all enhancement of wages, great discontent amongst the working population, be it in a mill or jute factory, be it on a tea garden or in any other labour, clerical or otherwise, all the hardships of the workers in the postal or telegraphic departments or on railways or in our municipal scavengering and other departments, go where you will, there is nothing but strife and discontent, all owing to the rise in prices which have necessitated in the words of Mr. Shastri, crushing taxation. You may say that this rise is owing to the war. No doubt war has accentuated the situation and brought it to a head, but you will please remember that a rise of cent per cent took place in times of profound peace. Our index number for 1894 are 114, by the end of June 1914, they rose to 222. I really wonder even now why all this hardship was inflicted on the country, and the several currency committees we have had have not helped us to extricate ourselves from this deplorable situation. In fact the last currency committee proved simply disastrous and we lost 35 crores in selling reverse council bills. This sums which we lost was a portion of our profits on coinage, an ill gotten gain. It is a question of easy come, easy go. It may be said that the Government assisted by our educated classes resolved to give us the great boon of fixity of exchange without which they thought in their supreme wisdom trade and industry could not flourish. Let me quote para 34 of the Babington Smith's committee report on the boon of fixity of exchange. "Our conclusion after considering the views put before us, is that, for the current operations of trade, stability is an important facility rather than an essential condition. There are many instances including that of India herself before the closing of the mints which show that trade has flourished and can flourish with a fluctuating exchange."

We stabilised exchange at 1s. 4d. to the rupee. This great boon was obtained by destroying the purchasing power of the rupee. Not satisfied with 1s. 4d. our Government have resolved to fix the rupee at 2s. and although they have failed for the present they hope to succeed in the end with the help and blessings of Messrs. Munmohandas Ramji and Co. which includes of course the Indian Chamber of Commerce. I was told that I was in error in including the Indian Chamber of Commerce who are not for a 2s. rupee but in favour of 1s. 4d., the old rate. I have before me a copy of the "Times of India" 14th April 1921. It says that on Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Hailey met the committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, etc. Mr. Lalji Naranji the Chairman of the Chamber made a speech from which I beg to quote a few lines:

"We feel that we cannot contemplate with equanimity the idea of letting things slide in the hope that the exchange will some day go back to Ish. Prompt action is necessary and we suggest that an emergency Committee should be immediately appointed to go into the question." You will see from the above that the Indian Chamber not only wanted Ish to the rupee but wanted it promptly. Mr. Hailey said in reply that the time was not yet ripe for the formal re-examination of the position and the Chamber should have patience. The Government and the Chamber are evidently for a high rate to save the importers; the dumb producer only exists in the words of the Chamber itself, for exploitation. The Hon. Mr. Hailey, supported by English and Indian Commercial interests looks upon 1s. 4d. to the rupee as a calamity, but the Indian Government in 1897 wrote as follows to the Secretary of State: "that the true interests of India demand that any measures for attaining stability in the rate of exchange between gold and silver should be based upon a rate not greatly differing from 16d. to the rupee and that any measure which would raise the rupee materially higher than that level, involves great dangers for which we could see no adequate compensation."

All that I can say is that the Indian Government like the Indian Chamber of Commerce is a double-faced body. The late Mr. S. A. Ralli before the Currency Committee of 1898 stoutly opposed the rate of 1s. 4d. which he then thought was too high and he said "but what I maintain and nothing will shake my conviction upon that is that the high rate of exchange checks the development of trade and cultivation of India." The late Mr. Ralli was the distinguished head of the firm of Ralli Bros. so well-known throughout India. It is a well-known fact that a low exchange helps exports. Government has decontrolled exchange, and wisely so, and yet it is said that the exports are not moving. If they are moving slowly at 1s. 4d. they will not move faster at 2s. Abnormal causes prevent our exports from moving at this low rate of exchange. Our buyers of Central Europe are ruined and bankrupt and are still fighting. These are the causes which obstruct our export, not the low rate. The Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild in answer to a question in 1898 said as follows: "I must emphatically remark here that a change of that kind (fixity). desirable as it may be in the interest of India will be of no avail and will effect no permanent good unless steps are taken to increase the exports of India, because it is on the magnitude of the export trade that the future of a gold standard and a gold currency depends."

You will find that Lord Rothschild brackets the gold standard with the Gold Currency together. The Indian Government wants the Gold Standard, but is no longer willing to give us gold currency. It has drawn blood and tasted it. It is the biggest profiteer in the world. It has bought a rupee at 10d. and sold it to us at 16d. and made millions; at 2s. to the rupee it will make billions. We, Indians have allowed it, Messrs. Munmohandas Ramji and Co. want it and Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce is sighing, dying for it. Why should not the Government bleed us? I look upon the Government of India as a Currency-Mad Government. It has a huge country at its disposal. Its Commercial and banking classes are absorbed in their immediate profits and losses. They are incapable of helping or checking the Government which is experimenting in currency at the expense of India. It has its lucid movements. It declared in a Despatch of 1886 that the fall in exchange was beneficial to the producer. In a Despatch of 1897 which was quoted above, it expressed great anxiety against a higher rate than 1s. 4d. In 1910 Sir James Meston, one of the ablest financial secretaries to the Government, declared during the budget debate that having established a gold standard, a gold currency was an absolute necessity; and he said as follows: "the next and the final step is a true gold currency, but the final step will come when the country is ripe for it. I trust that will not long be delayed; for when it comes, it will obliterate all the mistakes, all the inconveniences, all the artificialities of our present position."

This paragraph is a satire on the present day conduct of the Government. After foisting on us the gold standard it tells us to go on with the token currency against which Sir James Begbie, a member of the Chamberlain Currency Committee, strongly protested in 1914. The Government of India has denied that it has flooded the country with token currency before the war, during the war no country has escaped inflation. Before the closing of the mints our annual coinage was about 7 crores per annum, half of which was used as currency, and the other half was either melted or hoarded. Since 1900 an annual coinage has been about 14 crores uptil 1914, since then it has been much higher and it is said that during the war period we coined about 104 crores. According to the Times of India of 16th June 1921 on the 7th June our note circulation was 167 crores. Our reserve of coin was about 63 crores. It does not give rupees in circulation, but the same is computed at about 260 crores. In 1892 our rupee circulation was about 120 crores, and the note circulation about 26 crores. It is said that owing to expansion of trade and industry and the increase of population more currency was required; and if there has been a rise in the price of commodities between 1894 and 1914 there are other causes viz. the rise in the price of commodities all throughout the world. I give below index numbers of gold and silver prices and you can see for yourself what have been the changes in prices in different countries using either gold or silver. It is curious to note that 20 years before the closing of the mints in 1893 the purchasing power of the rupee remained steady. Surely during these 20 years there was increase of population and an increase of trade and industry which all did not affect the purchasing power of the rupee, and as to rise in the value of commodities all throughout the world I find that between 1894 and 1914 the rise in England was about 22 points, the rise in India abut 100 points. I attribute the rise in prices before the war to our excess of token currency, and to quote once more the despatch of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Secretary of State for India dated the 24th November 1879. "the proposal appears open to those objections to a token currency which have long been recognised by all civilised nations viz. that instead of being automatic it must be managed by the Government and that any such management not only fails to keep a token currency at par but exposes the Government which undertakes it to very serious difficulties and temptations. In general the object of such Governments has been to diminish the amount they have got to pay to their creditors and to increase the amount they have to receive from the tax payers." To my mind the simple remedy now is to let exchange take its natural course and to open the mints to silver, to draw a veil over the crimes, follies and misfortunes of 1893 and to restore the rupee to its natural position which it had as a standard coin of India before 1893, in other words to restore its purchasing power which we have destroyed. Otherwise there will be no peace and contentment in India. Labour will remain in a disturbed condition and there will be endless friction between the employers of labour and working men, and the biggest employer of labour in India is Government. Perhaps it may interest you to know that in June 1898 the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolution "that it is neither possible nor expedient to establish a gold standard with a gold currency in India under the peculiar external financial relations and economic circumstances of the dependency, and that in the opinion of the Chamber it would be well in the interests of India to adopt the principle that the mints should be re-opened to the coinage of silver, the time and conditions to be hereafter determined." Moreover I have already shown by quoting clause 34 of the Babington Smith's Currency Committe that fixity of exchange is a convenience not a necessity, and that India has flourished and can flourish without fixity. If however, it is resolved that our rupee should be linked to gold or pound sterling, it should be on the basis of 1s. 4d. to the rupee which should be a token coin like the shilling with an effective gold currency. It has been often said that our Government has legally established our rupee at 2s. I am not aware of that. They have fixed 2s. to the rupee as they fixed 16d. to the rupee in 1893, but we must remember that we attained fixity in the beginning of 1899 or 6 years after closing the mints. The Government has also declared that they are now prepared to give legally Rs. 10 for every sovereign but not to give a sovereign for Rs. 10 the market value of the gold coin being over Rs. 19.

The Members of the Indian Chamber of Commerce are at liberty to legally avail themselves of the privilege of tendering a sovereign and receiving Rs. 10 which in the market is worth nearly Rs. 20.

The only patriotic course for Mr. Munmohundas Ramji and his friends, the members of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, is to insist upon the Government to go back in the first instance to 1s. 4d. to the Rupee instead of sneakishly asking for a 2s. rate under the guise of saying that the Government has legally fixed that rate, and thus prevent the "shameful exploitation of the dumb producers"; then to consider whether after all it is not to our advantage to open the mints to silver and thus restore the purchasing power of the rupee and put an end to the exploitation of the country which is going on through the medium of the immense token coinage which has destroyed the economic condition of the country, failing that to go in for a gold standard at 16 to the rupee with an effective gold currency (an expensive luxury for India) and in the words of Mr. James Meston "to obliterate all the mistakes, all the inconveniences, all the artificialities, of our present position" I give below the index number of gold and silver prices:—

INDEX NUMBER OF PRICES.

		Silver India	Gold London	
Government of India do. Exchange.	Years	Retail F. prices	Atkinson.	Statist.
23 d	1873	100	107	111
13	1894	114	131	63
16	1900	192	153	75
16	1904	117	129	70
16	1905	147	144	72
16	1906	179	169	77
16	1907	180	179	80
16	1908	231	192	73
16	1909	195	171	74
16	1910	168	161	78
16	1911	161	166	80
16	1912	139	185	85
16	1913	199	195	85
16	1914	222	230	85
16	1915	218	195	138
16	1916	201	198	136
16 1/2	1917	202	189	175
17 1/2	1918	270	230	192
18	1919	309	--	206
24 d	1920	--	--	251

Food grain prices are average of 9 kinds. Atkinson's silver prices average of 100 articles of export and import. Gold prices average of 46 articles in London export and import.—Yours, etc.

JAMSETJI ARDISUR WADIA.

June 27.

Maulana Azad Subhani arrived at Landour, Mussooree at 12 noon on the 5th July, 1921. A public meeting was held in the night at Juma Masjid, Landoub Bazar, Mussoorie. The Maulana delivered an impressive speech on the Khilafat and Swaraj, and gave some useful instructions to the Khilafat and Congress workers.. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

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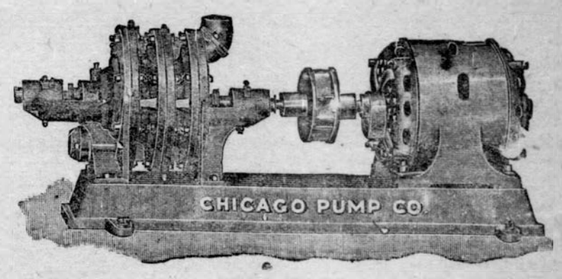

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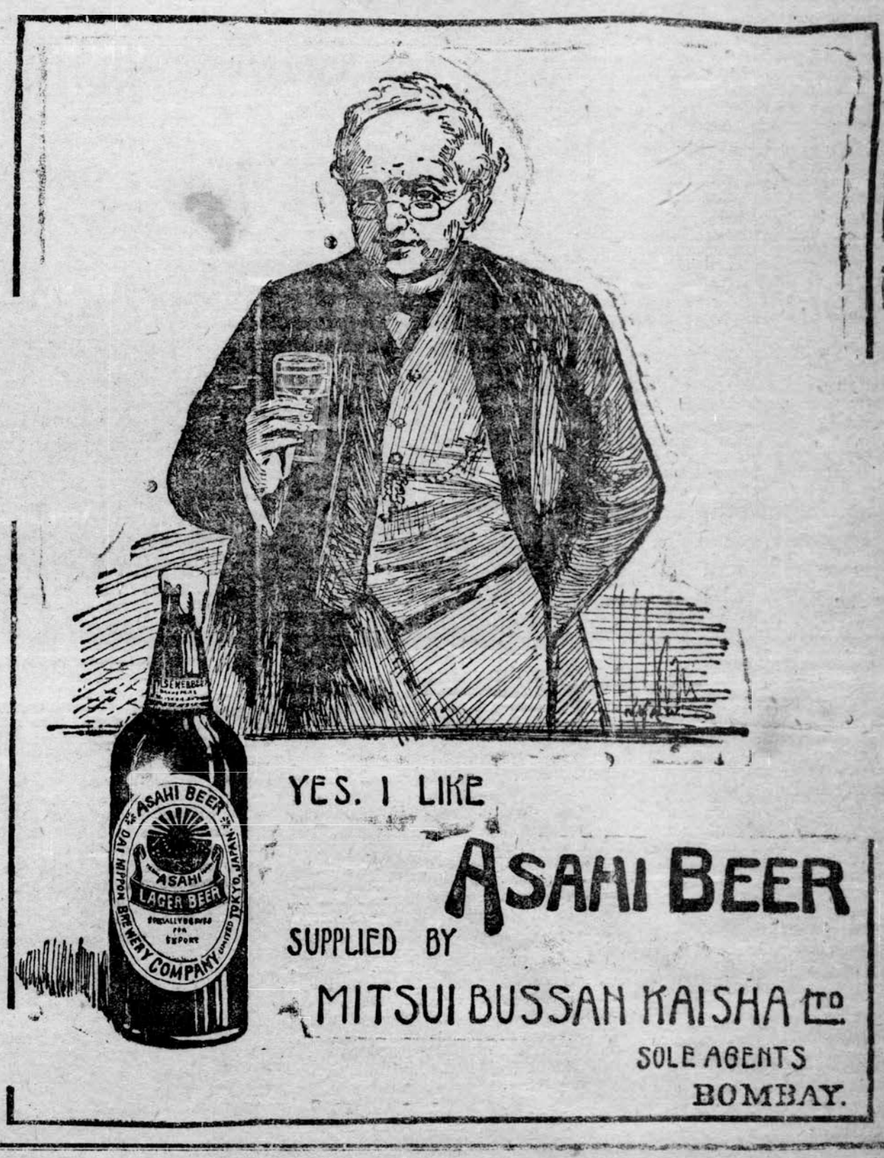

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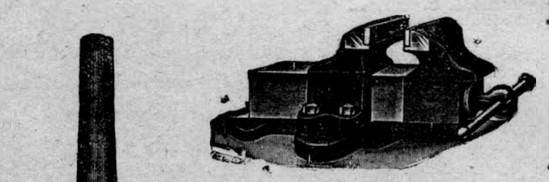

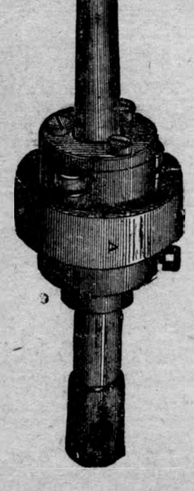

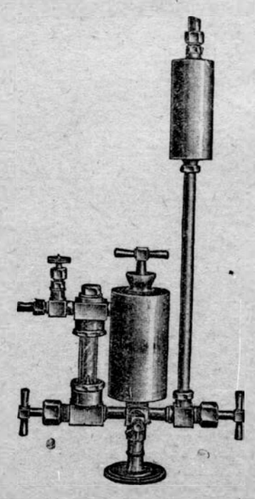

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